INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
T 2

REGD. NO. B. 1051

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
T 10

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XVII NO. 254— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Karnatak Congress Organisations Declared Unlawful

BAN IN KARWAR, BIJAPUR AND DHARWAR DISTRICTS.

Simultanlous Searches In Congress Offices.

BELGAUM, Nov. 10.

Consequent to the declaration by the Government to-day of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Ditrict Congress Committees and all other subordinate Congress bodies and associations in the three districts of Dharwar, Karwar and Bijapur as unlawful associations, the police this afternoon searched simultaneously the Belgaum District Congress Office, All-India Spinners' Association (Belgaum Branch) the house of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Vice-President, District Congress Committee and Mr. Valgi's shop but it is understood that nothing incriminating was found. No arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

"Only Form Of Govt. Suitable To India."

COL. HAKSAR PLEADS FOR FEDERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Colonel K. N. Haksar, in a letter in the "Manchester Guardian," pleads that federation is the only form of Government for All-India that is likely at present to appeal to the States, and suggests that such a constitutional will appeal also to British India and, if adopted now, will be not merely workable but will be worked by the States and Provinces alike in a way that no unitury constitution can ever hope to be. Col. Haksar says that the States see clearly that a Federal legislature and executive dealing with matters of common concern to British and Indian India could hardly be so neglectful of the latter's interests as is the Government of India as now constituted.

The idea is also likely to be attractive to British India, since without such federal institutions a United India is impossible and without a United India Dominion Status is unachievable. British India will have to surrender some authority, at present exercised on her behalf by Government with whom she is out of sympathy, since the States cannot be expected to enter any federation except British India cannot be coerced on a basis of coequal partners in. into peace or settle down quietly to it whatever Constitution is given to her unless leaders in Province and States show that in essentials they are of one political mind. Col. Haksar opines that such a federation will scotch the vain idea of Indian sub-Continent drifting away from the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

Delhi Convictions Of Congressmen

SESSIONS JUDGE MOVED TO DECLARE THEM ILLEGAL

GOVT. ASKED TO EXAMINE CASES

NEW DELHI, Nov 10.

Messrs. Shivnarain, Rangbeharilal and Bishannarain appeared before Mr. Leonard Middleton, Sessions Judge in "amicus curae" and submitted that the Delhi Congress Committee with allied association was declared unlawful on September 17 by a Notification which appeared in the "Gazette of India" on September 27. They urged that all convictions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act between 17th September and 27th September were illegal.

It will be recalled that on 17th September the offices of the Delhi Congress Committee and other Congress organisations were sealed and searched and all office-bearers including barristers Faridul Haq, Ansari and Asaf Ali and Maulana Ahmed Sayeed were arrested, and were, subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. After hearing the Public Prosecutor the Sessions Judge issued notice to the Local Government to get all these cases examined with a view to ascertain if there is any legal uaw in them —A. P.

Lahore.—A. C. Das a resident of Benares who was arrested here on suspicion of having connection with revolutionary activities was produced before Mr. Anand, Magistrate, who ordered him to be sent to Benares to stand trial.

Lahore.—Sir Moti Sagar, a prominent Advocate and ex-President of the High Court Bar Association and ex-Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University died on Monday evening of heart failure.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS TERMS TO R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr Fenner Brockway asked whether Government was prepared to accept the terms put forward by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders as the basis for the settlement of the Indian Constitutional problem with a view to making the Round Table Conference representative of Indian opinion.

Mr. Benn said that as he had already stated he would place, in the Library of the House, copies of the statements to which Mr. Brockway had referred. It included letters from the Governor-General to which Mr. Benn could add nothing.

Mr. Brockway asked which of the terms offered were unacceptable to Government.

Mr. Benn replied that the papers covered the whole ground, and he would better leave it there He could not do better than say that the matter was reviewed in these documents, and he was publishing documents.—Reuter.

A Calicut message says:—The police raided the local Congress office and arrested eight volunteers on a charge of disobeying the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order prohibiting them from assembling in Congress office.—A. P.

Dhubri—The earthquake situation took a turn for the worse last week there being four shocks recorded on November 1 all of more or less severe nature and one shock on November 3 all of them occurring after rainfall. The total number up-to-date is 405.—A. P.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date November 10:—The s.s. Hohenfels (Line.—Hansa Agents.—Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd., Bombay) arrived at Port Okha on 9th instant with 41 tons of cargo and left Port Okha on 10th instant for Jamnagar with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

VIGOROUS PICKETING

—:o:—

Lady Dictator Assaulted.

LATHI CHARGE IN SHIKARPUR

HYDERABAD, Nov. 10.
(From Our Correspondent).

Foreign cloth shops picketing goes on vigorously in Hyderabad Sind, under the supervision of lady workers. Yesterday evening one cloth dealer gave a furious blow to Srimati Sotidevi, wife of Prof. Vasnani, local Dictator. Intense indignation with dealers conduct has expressed by people, who collected in large crowds at the shop and shouted "shame" Congress workers persuaded people to disperse.

A deputation of cloth merchants waited upon Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, requesting the removal of picketing and permission for the sale of existing stocks of foreign cloth. He expressed his inability to grant same and appealed to them to respond to Congress call and have foreign cloth sealed.

A telephonic message from Shikarpur states that police with lathi charged a Congress procession at Lakhi Gate yesterday evening. There was about twenty injured cases, five was precarious.

Eight Dictator Thakur Baluram and 15 volunteers were arrested on spot.

INDIAN REFORMS AND DESPATCH OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

To Be In Delegates' Hands On Thursday

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Benn said that the Government of India's despatch to Parliament on the constitutional questions would be made available to the delegates to the Round Table Conference and members of Parliament on 13th November.

Major Graham Pole asked: 'May we assume the despatch represents the views of His Majesty's Government"?

Mr. Benn replied: Government is publishing it for general information and at this stage it is formulating no proposals.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON 14 POINTS

—:o:—

No Solution Arrived At.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Joint Conference of the Hindu and Moslem delegates to the Round Table Conference held prolonged meeting to-day, and discussed in Detail Mr. Jinnahs "Fourteen Points," the most important among them being separate electorate, the separation of Sind, reforms for the Frontier Province and proportion of Moslem representation in the services. No definite conclusion was reached on any of these questions. The Conference will resume discussion on Tuesday. It is understood that both sides presented their case with complete frankness.—Reuter.

FIVE DEAD AND 16 INJURED.

Shocking Rly. Accident At Salem

SALEM, Nov. 10.

A shocking railway accident is reported to have occurred last night at Valapadi station yard on the newly constructed Salem-Virudachalam Railway resulting in the death of five coolies and serious injuries to sixteen others.

Some open trucks had been tabled on the main line and coolies were sleeping underneath them.

A ballast train from Attur collided with the trucks which moved along crushing the sleeping persons. The injured have been taken to the Salem Hospital.—A. P.

"WAR COUNCIL STILL FUNCTIONING"

—:o:—

C. I. D. Statement Before Magistrate

JAIL FOR WAR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Two members of the fourteenth Bombay "War Council" were tried before Mr. I. N. Mehta on charges under Section 17 (1) and (2) and sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment on Monday afternoon. They were [illegible] Mahomed Abdul Rehman, President and Sjt. Bhagwati Nigam, Secretary of the "War Council" and also Dictator of "F" Ward Congress Committee.

The first accused was arrested at his residence on Sunday evening and the second accused was arrested at Kalbadevi on Monday noon.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused were charged under Section 17 (1) and (2) in that even after the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the "War Council" were declared unlawful, they continued to be members of the "War Council" and assisted its operations by convening meetings, sending out volunteers for picketing, addressing meetings, and by continuing the publication of the "Congress Bulletin." The first accused was appointed the Vice-President of the "War Council" on October 18 and the second accused became the Secretary on about the same day. The second accused was also the "Dictator of the [illegible] Congress Committee which had been banned by the Government. On November 5, both the accused addressed a public meeting convened to observe the Gandhi Incarceration Day.

The first accused was arrested on Sunday evening and on his person was found a group photograph of the whole "War Council." Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya was seated in the centre and to his left the first accused was sitting. Standing just behind him was the second accused.

Magistrate: Where are the other members of the "War Council"? (Laughter).

Mr. Mankar: They will be arrested later. They are Miss Daroo and Mr. Devetia.

Magistrate: Why not put them up before me when all the members are arrested. Then there will be less trouble for me at any rate! (Laughter).

Proceeding Mr. Mankar stated that a Persian couplet which translated means "I have at last got what I have been desiring for" was also found on the person of the first accused.

Magistrate: That does not mean anything because you do not know what the accused desires!

The police found on the person of the second accused a Congress badge, a ticket showing his connection with the "F" Ward Congress Committee and a typewritten message to his countrymen.

Magistrate: Was the message written in anticipation of his going to jail? (Laughter).

"WAR COUNCIL STILL FUNCTIONING."

Mr. Ahmed Khan Chowdhary, C.I.D. Inspector then stepped to the witness box and stated that the "War Council" was still functioning. It sent volunteers for picketing foreign cloth shops, it convened meetings and continued the publication of the "Congress Bulletin." Witness stated that on November 5, both the accused addressed a meeting at Chowpaty after the arrest of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted the accused. He observed that there was intrinsic evidence in the fact that the police found a photograph of five members of the "War Council" with the first accused and a message written in anticipation of arrest and conviction with the second accused. They were also found in possession of "Congress Bulletins" but the Magistrate observed that to possess copies of the Bulletin was not an overt act.

NINE MONTHS ALL.

The accused having declined to participate in the trial he believed the prosecution evidence and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and on the second charge they were again awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' further imprisonment, the substantive sentences to run concurrently.

"TAKE OFF THAT THING"

Gandhi Cap A Red Rag

INCIDENT ON H. M. S. "DALHOUSIE"

Mr Dayabhai Vallabhbhai Patel writes under date Monday Nov. 10:

I had gone this afternon with a European canvasser of my office to help him to secure a proposal for life insurance on board H.M.S. "Dalhousie" in the R.I.M. Dockyard. When we were on the ship trying to find our friend a European Officer came up to me suddenly and shouted to me "take off that thing" pointing out to my white cap. When I said why, he got excited and pulled off my cap himself and threw it down on the floor saying that the ship was Government property and he began abusing Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel. My European friend inquired of the cause of all this and he was asked whether he was not ashamed of asking that question being an Englishman. After this he marched off.

PT. H. BAJPAR ARRESTED

Alleged Advocacy Of Non-Payment Of Rents

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

Pandit Harischandra Bajpai, a prominent Congress worker of Lucknow was arrested here under a warrant issued from Barabanki. It is alleged that he had advocated non-payment of rents in the course of his recent speeches in some villages in Barabanki District. He was taken to Barabanki to stand his trial. It may be mentioned that Bajpai was among the eight local leaders who were arrested on 13th April for abetting in illegal salt manufacture and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

New Afridi Jirgha Next Monday ?

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

A new Afridi Jirgha will be held on 17th November at Jamrud to discuss ways and means to arrive at a settlement with Government—A. P.

PEASANTS DETERMINED.

A VISIT TO GUJARAT

Mrs. Munshi's Impressions

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, who returned on Monday morning from Gujarat stated that during his week-end visit he met the local workers of Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad, and discussed the situation with them. 16 villages in Jambusar Taluka have been evacuated by the villagers who have migrated to Baroda territory Some other villages are likely to follow suit. The Kitchener Police have recently arrived. In Kaira the official terrorism, Mr. Munshi said, at its height.

Mr. Munshi said that on inquiries he had learnt that there was no clash between Baroda and British Police and the report about the arrest of Borsad Mamlatdar was unfounded. The spirit of the people throughout Gujarat was splendid. In spite of grave provocation, the people have stuck to their resolution to remain non-violent.

STREE SWARAJ SANGH DEMOLISHED.

Lady Workers Refuse To Leave Camp.

MARCHED TO LOCK-UP AND RELEASED.

Jalalpore Follows Bardoli.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 9.

Another camp of the Stree Swaraj Sangh at Undach was demolished by the police last Saturday. This camp too like the first at Muli lies in the Bulsar Taluka. The piece of land lent by a peasant for the use of the ladies was declared forfeited on the ground that the peasant had used its field for non-agricultural purposes.

The ladies present at the camp having refused to clear out, they were put under arrest and removed to the lock-up at Bulsar. The arrested party consists of:—

(1) Miss Roda K. Sunawala who had only lately come from Bombay. (2) Shrimati Ambaben Desai, (3) S. Maniben Desai, (4) Kamlavati Desai and (5) Sjt. Jagjivandas.

The ladies were made to walk all the way from Undach to the Billimora Station a distance of four miles, while the officers themselves used a bullock cart.

After detaining the arrested party for some time in Bulsar they were set free about 10 p.m. and asked to go away wherever they liked. No provision was made for their return. The incident has created great excitement among the people of Bulsar in general and particularly of the village Undach, whose peasants, poor as they are, are vieing with each other in pressing Shrimati Mithuben to accept their houses for the use of the camp.

AFTER BARDOLI JALALPORE

—:o:—

Another "Hijrat" Of Peasants

Bardoli and Jelalpore are two adjoining Talukas of the Surat District intermingling with the Baroda Territory. The peasants of Jalalpore Taluka got sufficient time to remove safely all their property and grain, as the officers of the District were concentrating all their forces in Bardoli Taluka. In a large majority of cases in this Taluka, houses are completely empty. But as a matter of fact, farmers have not emigrated upto now. Last years' arrears of land tax in Jalalpore are very insignificant. That is why farmers have considered it safe to stay in their own villages. They have removed their valuables from the British territory, because they have all decided to refuse land-tax in the coming year. A large contingent of Kitchner Police is stationed in Jalalpore. In spite of the activities of the Police, the peasantry of Jalalpore is determined to furnish another example of a large scale emigration movement.

Police officers have chosen to be active at mid-nights. On the 5th instant Mr. Antia with a police party went to Pardi. But all the inhabitants of the village together with their cattle had emigrated to a safer place only the previous night. The Police party then left.

Mamlatdar of Jalalpore accompanied by Sub-Inspector of Police Mr. Kadari and twelve policemen visited Kharsad (Jalalpore) on the 6th instant Land revenue of the village temple land for the last year was in arrears to the extent of Rs. 22. The police surrounded the temple. The keeper of the temple was inside. Mr. Manilal Maneklal Shah is alleged to have entered the temple and attached a staircase, a box etc., to recover the arrears. Then the party went to Aru village.

Mr. Paragji Vallabhbhai of Dandesar (Jalalpore) is detained in the lock-up for over a month for an arrear of Rs. 4 only.

ATTACHED CATTLE STARVING.

The Jalalpore Local Board Dharmashala is turned into a stable for the attached cattle of Tarsadi village. The condition of these cattle has become very pitiable. They are half-starved. None cares to arrange even for sufficient water. The Government is trying to get buyers for these attached cattle of the farmer. But none has come forward up to now.

Police Patels and Talatis have received orders to attach standing crops in Sarbhon Division. An attack is expected on ground nuts crop in the first instance.

BARODA GOVERNMENT INQUIRING.

Baroda State officers have started inquiries regarding the incident of the British Police trespass in Kural village. Police Naik Subs visited the village for the very purpose on the 5th instant.

Malaria is rapidly increasing in emigration camps in several villages near Vyara. Immediate medical help is necessary. A permanent doctor is deputed there. Workers are thinking of starting a free Hospital in Ghata village.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH SWARAJ ASHRAM."

—:o:—

Sjt. L. Purshottam's Statement

SURAT, Nov. 9.

Mr. Laxmidas Purshottam, the head of the Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya of Bardoli, who has been arrested along with others, when the Bardoli Swarajya Ashram was confiscated by the Government and is being tried by Mr. Almaula, Deputy Collector of Surat, has put in the following affidavit showing that the Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya has nothing to do with the activities of Ashram.

"I have been described as the head of the Swarajya Ashram which has been declared illegal by the Government. This compels me to put in an explanation. At the outset, I must state with all humility to your worship that these allegations and statements are entirely false and without any foundation. I am not and have never been a member of the Swarajya Ashram that has been declared illegal by the Government nor have I drawn any salary from the said institution. The aim and object of my institution was and still is to propogate and popularise the home industry of hand spinning and hand weaving and to supply materials for the purpose. This has nothing to do whatever with the said Swarajya Ashram. The said Swarajya Ashram had let to my institution a portion of its premises and I was using the same for the purpose of my institution. Attempts have been made to create an impression that my institution had taken part in the Salt Satyagraha movement. This I humbly submit is also entirely false and without any foundation. Whenever my members and workers of my institution joined the Salt Satyagraha movement, they had first to resign their posts in my Karyalaya and these resignations were accepted and no salary or remuneration was given to them. This can be proved from the office records of my Karyalaya which are in the custody of the Government. Since the last 12 years, the activities of my institution pertain to Khadi and khadi alone and I have been devoting all my time to this work only.

In the Bardoli Taluka, my work and activities were confined to propogating and popularising the Charkha and Khadi and since the last 2 1/2 years. I have never been doing anything beyond preparing and popularising implements for hand spinning and hand weaving, except that during the Gujarat floods, I had devoted a greater part of the year in the relief work organised in the Kaira District. The Khadi activities are entirely independent of any other activities of the Congress. When the Dist. Magistrate took possession of the Swarajya Ashram premises, which contains implements and materials of my Karyalaya worth about Rs. 35,000 I was simply astonished and my astonishment knew no bounds when without any warning whatever I was arrested by a police officer. I still hope that the Government will see its mistake and will be sorry for it.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on pay-payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A fully qualified NURSE, Hindu or Indian Christian, with experience in maternity for Dr. CHAMANLAL MEHTA'S HOSPITAL, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.
A R3625

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Situations Wanted

COMMERCE GRADUATE with practical experience from a reputed firm of Auditors, seeks part time engagement as Accountant, during or outside office hours. Apply Box No. 404 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3602

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—2nd Floor of Hornby Road, Property No. 183/191 Just find office owner at Ratan House, 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R3634

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda
(D)

YOUR FUTURE accurately told through YOGIC MEDITATION. No data required. Send twelve anna stamps. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R3640

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10, at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent. trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser.) All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply :—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Limited, Bangalore.
T 1952

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
R 1781

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER, willing to invest Rs. 2,000 in a lucrative and sound business. Usual rate of interest and share in profit guaranteed. For particulars apply Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3642

Public Notices

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company shall be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1930, to consider and pass the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to settle the Suits No. 309 of 1928 and No. 404 of 1928 filed by Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, against the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) for Rs. 2,53,300/- and that the Liquidators do make payment of the sum on behalf of the Company, to Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, and get the two Suits dismissed.

2. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with Messrs. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for electric supply to the Mills for a term of eight years, on the terms and conditions offered by the Power Company, as per their letter of the 23rd August 1930, and print of agreement laid on the table at the Meeting.

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed by the requisite majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting of which Notice will be given in due course.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL,
Liquidators.

Dated this 30th Day of October, 1930.
Rustom Buildings,
29, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
1904

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED an INDIAN (Native) WELDER, well acquainted and experienced with the work of welding worn out Railway Crossings by "Quasi-Arc" Electric Welding Plant and Electrodes, to work full time in the Railway Workshops at Bhavnagar-Para. Daily wages Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 with future prospects upto Rs. 3-4-0 pper day. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

V. H. BILVA,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
Nov. 1930.
1966

"NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s. s. "Borneo Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th Nov. 1930 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in dobutful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations for the first half of the Calendar year 1931.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the appointments of EXAMINERS at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the Calendar year 1931 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed forms so as to reach him not later than TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1930. Applications received after the 2nd December will not be accepted.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of the form of application, viz., (A) for the Matriculation Examination, and (B) for Examinations other than Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisitions for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for appointment as Examiner.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
Offg. Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1930.
1930

Tender.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1930, for Constructing storm water drain from St. Paul's Road to the Sea Foreshore at Old Kantwadi.

For further details, apply to the Municipal Engineer, Bandra, after payment of Re. 1 for the tender papers.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, November 10, 1930.
1909

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 18th November, 1930, for the supply of medicines, drugs, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1931.

The Medicines, etc., to be supplied must be upto the B. P. Standard and must be so marked.

The successful tenderer shall, if necessary, supply samples free for analysis.

Each tender must be accompanied by Earnest Money (in cash) equal to 1 per cent. of the aggregate amount of the tender.

The successful tenderer shall have to deposit 10 per cent. of the tendered amount and shall have to enter into an agreement.

Tender papers can be had from the Store-keeper on payment of Rs. 2 on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 2th November, 1930.
1961

NOTICE.

The last date for the receipt of Tenders, along with the Earnest Money, in connection with the Alibag-Revdanda Linking scheme is extended to 5 p. m. (S. T.) on 10th December, 1930. The original notice calling for Tenders is published in "Kesari" of 27-9-1930 4-10-1930 and 11-10-1930. The Tenders will be opened in the General Meeting of the District Local Board, to be held at Alibag at 2 p. m. on the 13th December, 1930.

(Sd.) V. N. DONGRE.
M. R. B. S.
President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
Alibag, 5th November, 1930
1962

Public Notices

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was convened on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, was adjourned for want of quorum. The adjourned Meeting will, therefore, be held on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at 22-24 (Old No. 310), Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay, as per Clause 69 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1930.
1963

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of VITHALDAS JIVABHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and who carried on business in the name of Vithaldas and Co., also at Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
DEVDAN JIVABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 54-56, Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of the minor Dhanjibhai Vithaldas, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness John William Fisher Beaumont, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 3rd day of November, 1930.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1965

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of MANILAL GOCULDAS GANDHI, of Porebunder, carrying on business at Bombay and Calcutta, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Modikhana, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
CHHOTALAL KALYANJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 3rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a constituted attorney of Bai Jayalaxmi, widow of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 8th day of October, 1930.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1959

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PIROJBAI R. MOOLGAVKAR alias PIROJBAI MULGAOKER alias PIROJBAI K. MULGAOKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
SUMANT R. MULGAOKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the deceased abovenamed, a Graduate in Engineering of the University of London, residing at Harvey Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 8th day of November, 1930.
Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1960

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

Sale of Narottam Wady property at Kalbadevi Road advertised to take place to-morrow is ADJOURNED to Wednesday, the 26th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Maneckial Muruldhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 6th December next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 5,148 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by a private road lying between the land herein and Tansa Water Duct, on the North by a part of land bearing Survey No. 77 and on the South by the property of Devji Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing, KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
388 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps
Kalidas Durgaji Pathvji,
117, Harison Road, Calcutta.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Perfect 100 p.c. Technicolour, Talking, Singing Romance,
"THE VAGABOND KING"
Featuring 2 Big Stars,
DENNIS KING, The Famous Baritone, and JEANETTE MACDONALD, The Queen of "Love Parade".
Produced on a Magnificent Scale surpassing anything the screen has ever achieved.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD—VICTORIA THEATRE
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TUESDAY, 11th November 1930, at 8 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM
(Slaves by Right)
Booking in Victoria Theatre
Agent: SHRIPATRAO UPRE

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Lawrence TIBBETT
The Great Metropolitan Opera Star in the Singing Master-piece
THE ROGUE SONG

ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOR
You've never heard the screen sing until now! The thrill of a lifetime awaits you!
WITH
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
Free List Entirely Suspended.

PATHE CINEMA.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY
COLLEEN MOORE in LILAC TIME
A wonderful picture with fascinating music and thrilling aerial battles.
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE containing complete and exclusive record of the funeral of R101 victims.
MICKEY MOUSE in HAUNTED HOUSE.
LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT THE FINEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
DOROTHY MACKAIL in "TWO WEEKS OFF"
A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE PRODUCTION.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LOUISE LO RAINE LANE CHANDLER in THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS
Complete Serial from Start to Finish!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?
SEE and HEAR
GLORIA SWANSON in THE TRESPASSER
100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man

Yet Another TALKIE-HOUSE FOR BOMBAY!
The Well-known Cinema
THE RIALTO
Is now being wired
Elaborate Preparations are in progress
Watch for the Opening Date and Attraction!

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Principles.
BLANCHE SWEET in SINGED
The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—9 a.m. and 12 noon, Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.—Bai Kesaribai's vocal music.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:— The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY.

It is learned fom a reliable authority that there is no truth in the rumour that the functioning of the Municipality in Vile Parle was postponed on account of political considerations, and that it might not come into existence at all. The Municipality will positively beg into function on the 3rd of January 1931, and the members thereof may possibly even be allowed to do the preliminary work of framing the bye-laws &c. before the date fixed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LAST WORLD WAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Association a public meeting will be held on the Azad Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. when speakers will speak on the "Significance of the War of 1914-1918 in relation to India".

Sjt. D. C. Mody Released

Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi, formerly President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Nasik Central Jail was released on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Gurna" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. To-day.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE CINEMA.

Pathe Cinema is changing its programme from to-day and putting on "Lilac Time" featuring Colleen Moore This is one of the finest pictures in which Miss Moore has appeared. It contains wonderful realistic aerail battles and through out the film charming music is played. The theme song "Jeanine" being extremely fascinating. Mickey Mouse in "Haunted House" and Pathe Sound Gazette showing funeral of R101 victims will be retained in the programme.

BELGAUM NEWS.

Sjt. Vishnu Nilakantha Puranik Secretary District Congress Committee, Belgaum, has been arrested on 9th Nov. under Sec. 117 I.P.C by warrant of Magistrate Hukeri for preaching non-payment of taxes a Sankeshwar.

Y. M. & Y. W. C. A. WEEK OF REMEMBRANCE.

In this connection the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. & Y.W.C.A. have issued a call for 1930 from Novr. 9 to 15th, to all Y.M.C.A.'s throughout the world. In Bombay, besides the Meetings for Members and the staff, the Y.W.C.A and Y.M.C.A. have arranged a meeting to which the general public are also invited for to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A Hall Wodehouse Road and will be addressed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Mr. W. H. Neilson will preside.

"NO BREATHING TIME GIVEN"

Prabhat Pherie's Appeal Before High Court.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Murphy at the High Court an application was made by Balkrishna Anant Hirlekar and ter others who were sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate, Bombay who convicted them for being members of an unlawful association, namely the Akhil Bhara Prabhat Pheri.

The accused were arrested on the morning of October 15 whil they were marching along Lamington Road. The Magistrate held that they were members o the Grant Road Yuvak prabha pheri, which was affiliated to th Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri whic was declared illegal.

Mr. Mahale with Mr. M. N. Tal pade appeared for the appellant.

It was contended for the appellant that the mere statemen of a sergeant was not enough t convict them, especially as the had no badge of membership Further, the Government notifica tion was published in Poona o October 14, and it was not know in Bombay, not even by the police till 4 a.m. on October 15. The proceedings against the accuse were gone through in such a hast that no breathing time was allowed them. This was unfair t them, specially in view of thei statement that if they had know that the prabhat pheris wer banned, they would not have mov ed out in procession.

Their Lordships granted an rule and ordered the appeal to be expedited.

"THEY HAD BARGAINED FOR IT".

Two Girl Picketers Jailed

Two young girls who were picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort, Bombay, on Monday noon, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further six weeks' imprisonment.

They were:—

Kusum Sohani and Vimal Sirdesai.

The first accused was arrested while picketing the shop of Messrs. Ahmed Esa Ali at Hornby Road, while the second accused was arrested in front of the shop of Messrs. Karanjia and Co. They were charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

The Magistrate on seeing Kusum Sohani the first accused, observed that she appeared to be below 18. An advocate present in the court offered to bring some relation of the accused to declare her age. In the meantime her case was kept pending.

DECLINES TO TAKE PART.

The case against Vimal was then taken up. She declined to take part in the proceedings and the Magistrate on the evidence before him found her guilty.

Mr. Gadkari, an advocate, at this stage intervened and pleaded that in view of the tender age of the girl, she should be given a sentence of fine which might be paid by some of her relations.

THEY "BARGAINED FOR IT".

The Magistrate did not accept the suggestion remarking that in such cases the girls came with some determination and that they had bargained for it.

He sentenced her to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further six weeks imprisonment.

The case against Kusum was then taken. The mother of the accused declared in the court that the age of the accused was 18. The Magistrate on the police evidence also convicted her and passed the same sentence.

9 CITY POST-OFFICES PICKETED

Volunteers Jailed

On Monday 9 post offices were picketed. They were the G. P. O. at Bori Bunder, and the post offices at Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Bhaibhai Mohoilla, Bhendi Bazaar, Dadar, Mazagon, Mandvi and Grant Road

C. B. Patel was arrested at Kalbadevi P. O., and sentenced to 7½ months

Mr. M. Hussain arrested at G. P. O. was sentenced to 7½ months.

Mr. Laheri Prasad was arrested at G. P. O.

MORE ARRESTS AT P. OS.

Mr. M. H. Mahomed Sahib was arrested at Girgaum P. O.

Mr. Nathubhai Vali was arrested at Mandvi P. O.

Mr. Ganpat Parsharam was arrested at Mazagon P. O.

Mr. Abdul Satar was arrested at Bhendi Bazar P. O.

MORE PICKETERS JAILED.

There were several arrests and convictions in connection with Congress activities in Bombay on Monday.

Laxman Balvant, a Congress volunteer, who was arrested while picketing the foreign cloth godown of Graham Trading Co. at Fort in the afternoon was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to six month rigorous imprisonment.

On a similar charge Shankar Kaji who was apprehended while picketing the godown of Messrs. Espinner and Co. was also jailed for six months.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE AT DELISLE ROAD

Police Take Away Board And Flag

At 8 a.m. on Monday morning a Congress Office was opened at DeLisle Road in the maidan opposite the Apollo Mills by putting up a board and a National Flag. A few hours later a sergeant and two policemen arrived on the spot and took away the board and the flag.

Volunteers Jailed.

Sjts. Shrioat Mahadu and Pandurang Yeshwant were arrested, while they were picketing the E. D. Sassoon's cloth shop at Kalbadevi. The former was arrested on 8th instant and the latter on 11th instant.

These volunteers were placed before Mr. Jangalwalla, the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar and they are given 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 each, or, in default to 6 weeks more, under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

—:o:—

Case Against "The Chronicle"

The reference made by Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for alleged contempt of court in respect of one publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the statement of a witness during the trial of the "Hilal" case in September last, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaumont and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate side of the High Court on Monday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the respondents, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, and Mr. S. P. Kapadia, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle".

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts out of which the contempt case arose are as follows:

The accused Mr. Hakim Nisar Ahmad Ikrami made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the editor, printer and publisher of "Hilal" an Urdu daily paper. On 22-9-30, he was required to deposit Rs. 2,000/- as security under the Press Ordinance. He refused to pay the security, and it was alleged, he continued the publication of the paper for 17 issues after 8th June. These issues were published under the name of Mr. Aoqulllah, who according to the prosecution, was not in existence, the real person responsible for the publication being the accused himself.

The defence was that on a security being demanded, the accused ceased to have anything to do with the paper and was in no way responsible for the publication, and that Abdullah whose name was mentioned as the pubusher on each of the issues was the person really responsible.

While the trial was pending, on 19th September, the "Bombay Chronicle" published a statement under the name of Mr. Abdullah, stating that he himself was responsible the real editor and publisher of the paper after the security was demanded, that Mr. Ikrami, the accused, had nothing to do with it, and that he (Mr. Abdullah) was going to appear in court and give evidence to that effect.

After the publication of this statement, the same day Mr. Abdullah appeared before the court as a witness and gave evidence as above. The Magistrate on the evidence of several defence witnesses, acquitted the accused.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the statement published by the "Chronicle" on Sept. 19 purported to support the defence and to contradict the prosecution case, and that the publication of such a statement while the trial was going on, and before it was actually made in court by the witness, amounted to contempt of court within the meaning of contempt of courts Act of 1926. The Magistrate, therefore, referred the case to the High Court for orders.

ARGUMENTS.

The reference was heard by the Chief Justice Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Justice Murphy.

Mr. Shingne, appearing for the Crown, said that the Act itself did not deal with a publication of this sort, and therefore they had to go to the case-law of England. Quoting from Halsbury's "Laws of England", Vol. 7, page 284, Mr Shingne, enumerated three classes of contempt, namely (1) when there was a reflection on the judge, (2) when the parties were abused and (3) when the publication was likely to prejudice the court or the general public in favour of or against one of the parties. This class of contempt would tend to intefere in the due administration of justice.

The Chief Justice observed that in England most of the cases were tried by a jury, while in India they were tried by a Magistrate who would be less likely to be influenced by outside opinion.

Mr. Shingne said this difference would make the offence a less serious one in India.

Continuing he said that the question was not whether it did actually interfere with the due administration of justice, but whether it tended to interfere, or was likely to interfere. The principle was extended still further so as to make it a contempt of court to publish pleadings, affidavits, statements, etc., before they were actually read out in court. Mr Shingne also cited Oswald's "Law of Contempt" p.92, and a case reported in 1903, 2 King's Bench p.432.

Concluding his arguments, Mr. Shingne said that the present case was not a serious one, but the question was one of principle.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Talyarkhan then submitted arguments on behalf of the defence.

Counsel said that the facts of this case were somewhat unusual, and quite different from those in the cases referred to. While the case is pending, the "Chronicle" published a statement that Mr. Abdullah was going to appear in court as a witness. But, said Counsel, it did not fall under any of the three recognised forms of contempt, namely, (1) casting reflections on, or scandalising the court, (2) abusing the parties, and, (3) prejudicing the court in favour of or against a party. The last category applied more particularly to England where the cases are usually tried by a jury.

The Chief Justice asked whether the publication in the present case would was not likely to prevent a witness coming forward to give evidence.

Mr. Talyarkhan replied that stage was passed. The prosecution had already closed its evidence.

A PIECE OF NEWS.

Mr. Justice Murphy:—What was the object of the publication?

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the object of publishing the statement was merely to give the readers a piece of interesting news. There was nothing on evidence to show that the "Chronicle", or its editor or publisher was in anyway interested in the case or in any of the parties, one way or the other. Mr. Abdullah went to the office accompanied by a gentleman whom the Editor knew personally, and handed a statement signed by himself. The Editor after having the man identified, and taking his address, deleted some portions, and altered some part, before publishing it. As a news public interest, the Editor published it after taking due care and precaution. The Editor had not the slightest intention to influence the administration of justice and his bona-fides were proved by the care and precaution he took.

Proceeding Mr. Talyarkhan said that the accused Ikrami called five witnesses and their evidence was accepted by the Magistrate Abdullah's statement was not accepted by the Magistrate, and its publication or his evidence did not influence the court at all. It was not calculated, in the slightest degree, to interfere with the course of justice. The publication of the statement, he submitted, could not be held to be contempt of court, though it might have been the exercise of a wiser discretion not to have published the statement.

The Chief Justice enquired whether the editor now expressed his regret for the publication of the statement.

Mr. Talyarkhan said the editor regretted the publication of the statement. Counsel pointed out that no contempt of court was intended or committed and that among the numerous cases of contempt in England and India, there was none on all fours with the present case where the offence, if at all, was of a very trivial nature. The Magistrate's judgment was the best proof that the court was not at all influenced by the publication.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, then delivered judgment. After referring to the facts, his Lordship observed that in his opinion, the publication was technically, a contempt of court, though the offence was minimised by the fact that the trial was by a Magistrate and not by a jury. But the publication in a newspaper of what a witness was going to say in evidence was eminently undesirable.

In view of the fact, however, that the publication had no practical effect on the trial, and further having regard to the Editor's explanation and regret, the court was satisfied and did not wish to make any order.

Mr. Justice Murphy concurred.

Bohras' Mullaji Saheb at Surat

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Nov. 10.

His Holiness Sardar Sydena Taher Saifuddin, the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawodi Bohra community, arrived here to-day at 10 a.m. by a special train from Broach. The Mullaji Saheb was given a warm reception by the whole of Bohra community at the station, and was taken in procession to Bhajiwali Pole, the procession being led by Hindu as well as Mahomedan volunteers who were about 700 in number, with their respective flags. The procession consisted of about 10,000 persons.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IN STANDARD MILL

Alleged Reduction In Rates

The President Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

On Monday morning the workers in the Weaving Department of the Standard Mill went on strike owing to the reduction in the rates on various sorts of cloth. On account of this reduction the workers are getting nearly Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 50 to 60 per month. The workers had put their grievances before the Manager through their jobbers, but no heed was given to them.

Consequently the workers came out of the mill and declared their determination to hold on until their grievances were redressed.

In the meeting held in the evening in the Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, P. T. Tambhankar, Tawde, Lad, Bhapankar, Dr. Gavande, Abdul Majid and Gaikwad spoke and exhorted the workers to continue the strike until their demands were granted.

A LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6)

apparently, had not been affected emotionally by the statements of the last speaker. She rose smilingly and made a few jests. During the course of her address, she said that much had been done for India by enlightened Britons. She appealed to the British people to see that justice was done to India. She thought it better for India to work hand in hand with Britain for, after all—why should it be expected that the Indian people would accept anything less than equality with the other Dominions?

The word "Dominion" brought Mr. Saklatvala, who was seated just behind me, to his feet. "Dominion Status be d—d! It's an outrage, and and outrage on the noble men and women in those jails" he shouted.

The woman turned on him with battle in her eye and an anger equal to his. "You can damn as much as you like," she said, "but I refuse to be shouted down by my countrymen. Everyone has the right to his opinions."

"Traitor!" shouted Mr. Saklatvala.

"If you are going to assume this attitude," came the retort, "you will ruin the Cause before the world, and not a single woman will remain in the camp."

This was too much for me. I jumped up. "Patriots never desert their camps however great the provocation," I said, for I considered this a slur on the women of India in India, who are doing more than talk on platforms. I could not see any of them leaving the camp the moment they were against opposition.

The passage of arms between the woman on the platform and those in opposition was an undignified proceeding. I think it would have been better had she sat down and let the chairman deal with the disturbers.

I hold no brief for Mr. Saklatvala, whose views are too extreme for me to have much sympathy for. But I can well understand his attitude that afternoon, when after hearing harrowing details of political prisoners a country-woman of his advised her people to work hand in hand with Britain. I know that, if the positions were reversed, I should feel as he did. It is only human, and the human element in the man was uppermost when he referred to those noble men and women in Indian jails.

DELIGHT OF ANTI-INDIAN PRESS.

However, the anti-Indian papers hailed with joy the rough handling their old antagonist received at the hands of his own countrywoman. They gave details of this undignified scene—but ignored entirely the wonderful inspiring speech of young Mr Reginald Reynolds. Evidently they regarded this as not worth counting.

As I have written before, little or no publicity, is ever given on India by the well-known daily papers. When it is mentioned only facts are given of sensational happenings such as already stated. Had there been no scene, there would have been no publicity.

I still think Conferences are futile. One will see if I am wrong when the momentous Round Table Conference has taken place. Nevertheless, with all my heart I wish it a success. In spite of the fact that the delegates do not represent the people of India by a long way. Let us hope and pray that those in whom we have placed such little faith in shaping the future destiny of India will shew us at least that they were sincere and did desire to bring about the peace India so profoundly needs.

LADY VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Four meu volunteers and five lady volunteers of the local Congress Committee including Mrs. Premchand and Savitri Devi were arrested yesterday on a charge of picketing cloth shops in Chowk Bazaar.—A. P.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

108 PERSONS ARRESTED AT HONAWAR

"Made To Sit In The Sun"

VILLAGERS HELP TOWNSMEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

HONAVAR, Nov. 10.

A Prabhat Feri continued yesterday by batches; 54 persons were arrested and then released. Today the total number of arrests are 108, including 16 lady volunteers. Forty reserved police of Karwar are guarding the town with arms and lathis. Thirteen satyagrahis arrested on the 7th were taken to Karwar for trial. Out of 40, the rest were released. Mr. Moorty, organiser of the Seva Dal with his assistant Rudruppa Villagers are coming to help the townspeople in large numbers. Many more are expected from villages.

To-day's arrested persons were made to sit in the hot sun and meals were not given till 2-30 p.m. now.

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAM. FOR 1931.

NEW DELHI, Nov 10.

A communique says:—Of the candidates successful at the Indian Civil Service examination held in London in August last, whose names were published in Home Department Press Communique of 23rd October 21 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 1 Mahomedan.

It is proposed to recruit 18 Indians in India in 1931 by means of examination and nomination. Five of these vacancies are in Burma and they will be offered for competition among Burman candidates, four are definitely offered for open competition at an examination to be held at Delhi in January next, while the remaining nine are for the present held in reserve to be filled by nomination if the results of the examination make this necessary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities. If any of these vacancies reserved for nomination are found not to be required for that purpose they will be added to the number to be filled by open competition.—A. P.

—:o:—

Lahore.—Kashiram, twelve-year old boy, arrested for picketing was produced to-day before Mr. Rashid, Magistrate, who ordered him to be sent to Delhi Reformatory for four years.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 10.

Previous closing rate ...	11.25
To-day's opening rate ...	11.10
Difference	.15
To-day's closing rate ...	10.91
Difference	—.34

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Previous closing rate	6.07
To-day's opening rate	6.05
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate ...	5.93
Difference	—.14

PEOPLE'S JINNAH HALL

—:o:—

Govt. Asked To Pay Rent Or Vacate

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE TO POLICE COMMISSIONER

It is understood that Mr. Vaikunth A. Desai one of the trustees of the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, has sent a notice to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Home Member asking them to pay a rent of Rs. 300/- for the Jinnah Hall which is under the control of the Police.

It will be recalled that under the Government Notification of October 14 when all Congress organisations in the city were declared illegal, the Police took possession of all the property attached to the Congress House where the Jinnah Hall is located. Mr. V. A. Desai therefore states in his letter that the Jinnah Hall should either be restored to the Trustees, or that the Government should pay a monthly rent of Rs. 300.

LICENSE TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

Move To Amend Law Fails

At its meeting held on July 17th last the Bombay Municipal Corporation had passed a resolution requesting the Government to pass the necessary legislation in the matter of proposed granting of licences for shops dealing in foreign cloth, and with that end in view it had forwarded the resolution to the Law and Procedure Committee to draft a petition to Government.

The said Committee, instead of drafting the petition, referred the matter to the Municipal Commissioner who, on reporting on it had remarked that Government would not make any amendment in the existing law.

The Committee, at its meeting held on Monday, gave consideration to the above report, when Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, a Corporator who takes great interest in the matter, and though whose suggestion the matter was referred to the Committee, was invited to be present.

Mr. Mulraj said it was within the purview of the Committee to ascertain whether or not Government would amend the law, or to introduce the system of granting licenses to dealers of foreign cloth; but it was the duty of the Committee in accordance with the desire of the Corporation, merely to draft a petition. When England introduced legislation so long ago as A.D. 1760 with a view to stop imports of foreign cloth he failed to see why Government would not introduce such a legislation.

Mr. Hassanali moved that the Corporation be informed that the introduction of granting license to foreign cloth dealers was not feasible.

Mr. Chandavarkar seconded.

Mr. Motichand, solicitor, moved an amendment that the Committee do draft a petition to Government.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said there was no harm in introducing the license system. It would then be easier to distinguish the foreign cloth shops.

When votes were taken, Mr. Motichand's amendment was lost. Mr. Hassanali's motion was passed.

COL. CRAWFORD DEAD.

CALCUTTA, Nov 10.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Col. J. D. Crawford General Secretary of the European Association and a former M. L. A., died in London yesterday.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930.

MISSIONARIES' SUPPORT.

—:o:—

The Armistice Day brings bitter memories to Indians, the memories of profuse promises and pledges made by Britain to India when she needed the latter's men and money for the War and of the scandalous and almost perfidious manner in which those pledges were thrown to the winds when Britain no longer needed India's help. How often during the war did Mr. Lloyd George proclaim to India and the world that the war was being waged to maintain the integrity of small nationalities and to uphold the principle of Self-determination! But after the war, so far at any rate as India was concerned, these assurances were shamefully flouted. Thousands of Indians bled for the freedom of other countries than their own for the last several years the Labour Conferences in Britain renewed the promises of applying the principle of Self-determination. And only recently Mr. Ramsay MacDonald remarked that Indian Dominion was a matter of months rather than of years. But now that the time for fulfilment of Labour promises has come Mr. MacDonald is silent as a sphynx about India. The only thing he has so far done is to invite to a Conference in London a number of Indians most of whom are hardly the true representitives of India and who do not know even now what precisely they are to do at the Conference. One cannot help suspecting that Mr MacDonald is attempting to stage a farce of Self-determination.

It is significant, however, that on the eve of the inauguration of the Conference the British have received a reminder of their obligations to India from their own kinsmen in India. Over two hundred Christian missionaries working in India have just issued an eloquent appeal to Britain urging that "the principle should be fully and frankly recognised that the determining factor in laying down the lines, of India's future Constitution should be the wishes of the people of India." The signatories to the appeal add that "this principle is accepted by politicians of all schools and also accords with the deepest Christian convictions" and are confident that "the acceptance of the principle by the suzerain power would go far to ensure the success of the Round Table Conference." The Missionaries read the Indian situation fairly accurately. They feel that the present trouble is mainly due to "the growing sense of ignominy in the minds of Indian people that the destiny of the nation lies in the hands of another people." They realise that "the national awakening is a very real thing" and believe that "no settlement will be satisfactory that does not respect Indian sentiment and make for the recovery of national self-respect." The gist of the whole appeal is that India is a full-fledged nation and as such is entitled to determine her own political destiny. Anticipating that this principle may be accepted by many in theory but in practice may be seriously compromised on various familiar pretexts, the missionaries say: "We are sensible that the acceptance of the principle we have urged may give rise to grave anxiety in the minds of many regarding the position of the minority communities in India." But they urge never-the-less that "in this matter Indian leadership must be trusted." The missionaries conclude with the fervent hope that the Round Table Conference "will lead to a just and lasting settlement and that the Indian and British peoples may go forward in an honourable partnership which will be for the highest good of both." That hope was shattered when Lord Irwin rejected the terms of the Congress leaders. Few days may decide whether the hope can be revived by the British Government repairing Lord Irwin's blunder by a timely and full acceptance of the demand made by Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Knowing as we do all the circumstances attending the Conference, the cold callousness of its organisers, and the packed and unrepresentative character of the Conference, we expect nothing from it. All Indians, however, will thank the missionaries who have issued the above appeal, for their sincerity and courage in demanding in unmistakable language the fullest application to India of the principle of Self-determination. And doubly reassured that her claim is just, India will win by her will and sacrifices what she may not get in the forthcoming negotiations.

WITHDRAW THE CIRCULAR.

—:o:—

At a meeting of Bombay journalists held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Natrajan, a resolution was passed emphatically protesting "against the amazing warning addressed by the Commissioner of Police to newspapers in Bombay against publishing statements, resolutions and other news of the activities and programme" of bodies declared unlawful by Government. The resolution considered that this warning was "hasty, inconsidered and uncalled-for" and demanded that it should be promptly withdrawn. It was an affront to journalism. How keenly the affront has been felt and voiced in other parts of the country is indicated in the comments of the "Hindu" of Madras and the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi that we publish elsewhere. As the resolution of the journalists points out the Viceroy had expressly observed that the Press Ordinance did not apply to publication of news relating to matters covered by it. Now that the Press Ordinance has lapsed, the Government of Bombay propose to make an unwarranted assault on the fundamental rights of the Press by threatening an embargo on its exercise of one of its primary functions, the publication of news of general public interest The dragging in of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 for the purpose and regarding publication of news relating to organisations declared "unlawful" by executive fiat as "assisting the operations of an unlawful association" is a device to curb freedom of writing reminiscent of mediæval rule. To what absurd length the interpretation of the phrase assisting the operation of an unlawful association' can go is evinced in the Presidency of Madras where men have been charged because they gave food to persons who were discovered later to be Congress volunteers. As the Indian Social Reformer" satirically points out even the Courts of law may be held guilty of "assisting the operations" of bodies declared unlawful, because by convicting Congressmen they add fuel to the fire of nationalist agitation. The Government of Bombay must withdraw the circular and leave the Press to perform its legitimate function of purveying news. It is in their own interest not to "plug" the "safety valve" the Press provides.

FACTORY LABOUR IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

The Bombay Presidency is the most industrialised province in the whole of India, and what is more significant, its industrial progress is almost entirely due to Indian skill and enterprise, and is. But while it is true that the progress made by the Bombay Presidency compares favourably with that of other Provinces, it is not less true that the pace of progress has not been sufficiently rapid. The importance of labour in this connection is not fully realised in this country. A well-organised and fully trained labour force is the mainstay of industry. The Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency bears unpleasant testimony to the fact that neither the employers, nor the Government, nor the public have yet been sufficiently moved to activity by the grossly unsatisfactory state of workers in this Presidency. The Report itself lacks information as regards the vital questions affecting the efficiency of labour, such as health and literacy among the labourers, facilities for education and recreation of the workers and their families, activities regarding child welfare and maternity welfare and many other similar matters, which are instrumental in raising the working classes to a higher level of life and increasing their efficiency. While Government have shown a readiness, owing to their international obligations at Geneva, to make regulations for governing the actual conditions of employment, they have exhibited no determination for improving the workers' conditions of life upon which their efficiently in work largely depends.

During the year 1929 the total number of factory workers in the Bombay Presidency was about 368,000, which is 10,000 more than that in the previous year, but about 15,000 less than the number in 1927. The chief industrial centres are Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, having each a factory population of 168,750, 74,941 and 25,59 respectively. Of these the cotton mill industry alone is responsible for about two and a half lakhs of workers. So far as illiteracy is concerned, it is the primary duty of both the Government and the employers to provide facilities for the education and mental development of the workers and their children. A systematic medical inspection of 3,000 workers in a Sholapur mill showed that 31 per cent. of them were victims of malaria with enlarged spleens. The percentage would obviously be still greater in Bombay itself. This fact is very largely responsible for the irregular attendance of the operatives facilities for medical treatment are at present very meagre and it is high time every big factory or mill established a dispensary or a hospital. The management of some Mills have set an excellent example in providing school, hospital, recreation park and in establishing a Provident Fund for the benefit of their employees. Enligh ened efforts like these on behalf of employers are sure to bring about such a mental, moral and physical development of the workers as would lead to the prosperity of the industry in which they are employed. But it should not be forgotten that in the work of labour uplift, the public can play an equally important part; and the good work done by the Social Service League, though it is not officially mentioned in the Report, should prove to be of great stimulus to other persons to make similar efforts in this direction.

APPEAL TO THE MILL OWNERS.

—:o:—

To you, who can make or mar the fair name of our city—the wealth of your prosperity and of the self-imposed suffering of many of our sisters we would make this appeal.

We ask you to give, out of the plentitude of your heavy stock sufficient to those merchants who are willing to replace their foreign cloth by Indian made cloth; on terms as near to those offered by the foreign agents as conditions will permit. It may be that this may involve you in a little financial loss: but is that too much to demand for us to make when hundreds and thousands have given so much, the lowliest the most?

Let not posterity point the finger of scorn and ridicule and say that these were the men who were deaf not only to their country's clarion call, but even to their own interests and were unable to put their vast industry on a basis of permanent prosperity even though the means were obvious and available.

In no country exists such a pathetic state of affairs, that the vast majority of cloth shops should be stocked with foreign manufactured cloth.

Many of our brothers, the foreign cloth merchants, have at last realised the intensity of the feelings that made many of our sisters exchange the peace and restfulness of their homes for the noise and hustle of smelling streets, and have expressed a desire to suspend the sales of all foreign cloth.

It is in your hands to-day to stand by them and make our dream a reality.

"THOSE WHO STAND & SERVE".

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PRESENT CLASSIFICATION, WRONG IN PRINCIPLE

(BY VISHNUGUPTA).

II*

Following the principles enunciated in the Communique of the Government of India, the Bombay Government issued, in April last certain rules for the classification of prisoners and their treatment According to these rules, prisoners will be included in Class A if

(1) they are non-habitual prisoners of good character;

(2) they, by reason of their character, education, occupation and superior mode of living are clearly of high social status, and if they are "not" convicted of

(a) offences showing moral degradation, offences involving violence, or offences against property; or

(b) Offences relating to the possession and use of explosives firearms and dangerous weapons Class B will include prisoners who while not qualified for admission to class A, have, by social status education or habits of life, been accustomed to a mode of living superior to that of the ordinary jail population—the latter constituting Class C, A and B class prisoners are to be given special treatment as regards dwelling accommodation, diet, clothing, studies and letters and interviews.

OBJECTIONABLE SYSTEM.

It will be perceived that special treatment is given, irrespective of the degree of criminality of the offence, on the ground of the superior mode of living of the prisoners. Thus a European murderer or a rich Indian debauchee will be entitled to special treatment while a young brilliant college student voluntarily courting imprisonment out of burning patriotism, will be rotting in a dark dingy barrack on seven pice diet per day. It is clear that these rules, especially when the interpretaton put on them is none too liberal, will operate to exclude almost 99 per cent. of the political prisoners from getting special treatment. This system of classification, apart from being wrong in principle, is defective in two ways. In the first place, the factors which the classifying authority is to take into consideration are vague and an uncertain guide. Secondly, the system lends itself entirely to the whim and caprice of the classifying authority, who in most cases is a magistrate, a exexecutive and judicial officer.

PROBLEM REMAINS UNSOLVED

The principle of giving special treatment to a convict because his standard of living outside the jail is higher than that of the ordinary criminals is entirely indefensible; and it also leaves the problem of political prisoners entirely unsolved. Sir Louis Stewart, the chairman, of the U. P. Jail Committee, very pertinently observed in his previous separate note to the Committee's Report: "In England there is no distinction between any criminals, a proprietor of a newspaper, a bank, a stock broker, a doctor or a solicitor, even though he may have been used to luxurious surroundings in his ordinary life, . . . is when convicted by a criminal court clothed, fed and treated exactly in the same manner as a dock labourer would be." Perceiving, however, that the argument will be used by the Indian members against the special treatment of European prisoners, he admitted, by a remarkable piece of casuistry, the claim of person having a superior mode of living which of course automatically includes all Europeans, to special treatment. He said: "But too much can be said to justify a differentiation in treatment in India The English treatment provides a diet and clothing somewhat worse than the diet and clothing of a private soldier. There is no in England such a wide gulf between the standard of living of a private soldier in the Army and a member of a London Club as there is between the standard of living of an ordinary cultivator and a member of the upper class in India."

THE ROOT GRIEVANCE.

Even if the contention in the above statement is true, it is entirely irrelavant to the question of the treatment of prisoners. Every one is equal in the eye of the law; and it is preposterous for any citizen to claim more favourable treatment on the ground of his superior mode of living. The State should maintain in its jail a standard of living consistent with the minimum requirements of a normal human being. It is too true that the standard of life in Indian prisons is much below the level of minimum healthy human life—though it may be that in the case of some unfortunate persons their standard of life as free men, happens to be even worse than what is given to them in prison. Now, to leave the standard for ordinary prisoners as it is and to create a special standard for some fortunate ones is, to say the least, no proper solution at all.

RAISE GENERAL STANDARD.

It follows, therefore, that the present system of classificaton involving the principle of class discrimination is fundamentally wrong and that it should be entirely scrapped. The present standard for ordinary prisoners should be improved and raised to the level of minimum decent living and it should be the same for all irrespective of their race or class but prisoners convicted of political offences and also prisoners whose offence does not involve moral turpitude should form special class, should be separated from ordinary criminals and should be given certain special facilities to enabble them to devote their energies to their mental and moral development.

(To be Continued).

A LONDON LETTER.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

LONDON, October 24.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

For months past we have been having a perfect plague of conferences. And still they go on, attend practically all of them but for the life of me I cannot think that any material good has been achieved by such gatherings.

Those who organise these conferences do try hard, I am sure to make an honest attempt to deal with the problems with which they are concerned. The trouble is that those who attend are not really and truly interested. They go because they have nothing better to do and here is something to fill in time.

NO SUBTITUTE FOR ACTION

Conferences are not altogether useless, but they cannot be accepted as a substitute for action And it is always so much easier to talk than to think or act. The practical speaker carries his views and brings them home by an emotional speech. Unfortunately, however, his words do not for long remain in the minds of those who go to hear. Purposely, I have sounded people a few days after a meeting they have attended, only to find they have forgotten everything. They remember that such and such a person spoke well, but that is all.

This state of affairs, too often, is the net result of these dreary functions. How many of the murmurings of the speakers ever penetrate beyond the professional attenders of conferences, who are present? Columns of publicity might be given in addition but it could not be regarded as helpful to the cause.

It seems to me that nothing is done without first having a conference to discuss it. But what a waste of time and expense it to get a few ideas across! Few of them ever reach the surface at all.

Let us take, for instance, conferences held on the Indian problem. At least 75 per cent. of the audience consists of Indians. Surely no such conference should be organised to speak to Indians What a terrible waste of time money and energy.

A little while ago, I vowed I would go to no more of these mutual admiration societies, where talk instead of action. But womanlike, I changed my mind and attended another Conference on the Indian problem held by the Independent Labour Party at the Memorial Hall on October 18th.

Nor do I regret having ignored my Doctor's orders not to go out or having broken my vow. But the painful scenes will remain a blot upon my memory. Of this however, I will tell you later.

REYNOLD'S ROUSING SPEECH.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, whom I had heard before, filled me with amazement. I could not believe it was the same calm, gentle young man. A new spirit seemed to have grown within that noble soul—no less noble now because

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Whipping Again.

According to a Karachi message two local Satyagrahi volunteers were sentenced by the City Magistrate to receive nine stripes "for entering the Court with intent to commit an offence." It is not clear whether for the offence in question corporal punishment is prescribed by law. It is, therefore, not clear whether the Magistrate has been in this case a law-enforcer. Assuming that corporal punishment is prescribed as an alternative punishment, it would have been just and humane for the Magistrate to choose some other kind of punishment.

Slow Progress.

The Report of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1928-29 shows but slight progress, as a result evidently of financial stringency. The total number of pupils under instruction increased from 11,92,153 to 12,30,840, that is, by about 3 per cent. The figures, however, should be accepted with an important reservation. For as a very large number of pupils stagnate in the lower primary classes, they soon lapse back into illiteracy. The only effective remedies of the resulting enormous wastage are compulsory education and training of teachers, both which essential reforms are making painfully slow progress. To some extent the immediate cause of the slow progress is lack of funds. But the ultimate cause is an extravagant administration. Indian education cannot come into its own unless complete Swaraj is won.

Platitudes.

In the course of his Convocation address at the Agra University Sir Ross Barker, referring to what University students should learn, said: "They should learn in the University to have a respect for law and civil liberties since it is on law and civil liberties that we depend for our civilisation. They should acquire patience, moderation and a sense of proportion." These are familiar, plausible platitudes. But there are virtues and virtues, and a virtue carried to excess may be a weakness. Indians, for example, have been for ages patient and moderate to a fault. A little impatience of injustice or any kind of evil may do them a lot of good.

Caste And Census.

One of the many happy results of the present national upheaval is that caste prejudices are fast disappearing. Indeed the movement to abolish caste altogether is gaining ground rapidly. The Jata Pata Torak Mandal (Anti-Caste Association) of the Punjab has undertaken a whirl-wind campaign against caste and part of its propaganda is to call upon people to refuse to mention their caste at the ensuing Census. It is gratifying to note that public meetings are being held in various parts of India in support of this propaganda. It cannot be denied that the utterly needless mention of caste in schools, colleges, Government offices and the Census reports tends to rigidify the institution of caste. We would wholeheartedly support every kind of crusade against caste.

of this new spirit that has arisen from anger and despair because of the sufferings of Indian political prisoners in Indian jails.

He said he had given, and would continue to give, his whole time to help in securing the deliverance of India. His speech was exceedingly rousing. Indeed, as he raised his voice in indignation, while giving descriptions of these harrowing details, I was exceedingly touched.

BROCKWAY ON REPRESSION.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, who spoke next, gave us further harrowing details. First he dealt with the raids on the Congress offices in Bombay, and stated that others would open just the same. Nothing on earth could stop this great movement. The raids on the Congress offices and the press, did not stop the daily Congress bulletins from appearing. There must in this case, he said, be thousands of Presidents in Bombay, since, in spite of raids, they still appeared. He referred also to the Congress leaders being called agitators. Of course they are!" he declared with some heat. "What else could they be?"

He then proceeded to tell us that small boys and even little girls were imprisoned for singing national songs.

What effect these details had on the rest of the audience, I do not know, but I had difficulty in not only keeping my tears back and swallowing my emotions, but also in retaining my seat.

MRS. FARUKI.

The next speaker was Mr. Faruki a woman who,

(Continued on page 11.)

World Of Sport.

Australia's Equine Wonder: Jockey Club's New Rules: Death Of Well-Know Tennis Star; Promising Boxer.

Australia has its wonder batsman. Now she has produced a wonder horse. Phar Lap, reported to be the greatest horse foaled in Australasia, has won the Melbourne Cup—perhaps the richest race in the world and has in two years' racing appropriated stakes to the value of £36,000. It will be recalled that an attempt was made on this horse's life a few days before the race, but this was unsuccessful and the great horse proceeded to make a sorry exhibition of some of the best horses in training in the Cup event. Phar Lap has now won ten times in succession, his notable successes being the Australian Jockey Club Derby, St. Leger and the Victorian St. Leger and Derby. He is likely to maintain this remarkable unbeaten record for sometime to come.

MOVE TO STAMP OUT DOPING.

The Jockey Club is taking drastic measure to stamp out doping which is being increasingly employed by racehorse trainers.

Lord Derby, addressing members of the Jockey Club after their meeting at Newmarket, said he felt sure that the strong line which they were following with a view to the suppression of doping could not fail to have the best effects.

The duty which the stewards had undertaken was not an easy one, but he felt sure that they had the whole-hearted support bot of members of the club and of the racing public behind them in their efforts to rid racing of an evil which was doing great harm not only to the sport but also to the breeding of the thoroughbred horses.

JOCKEY CLUB'S NEW RULING.

Another wise ruling of the Jockey Club concerns the running off of dead-heats. In future these will not be run off and the stakes will be divided.

The limiting of bottom weights in a race has also been a step in the right direction. In future in all races except those for apprentices the bolt on weight will be 6st. 7lbs. Years ago it was suggested in these columns that the W. I. T. C. authorities would do well to limit the bottom weight in our so-called mixed events because it was obvious that the really good forms were hopelessly penalised in races open to horses in higher and lower classifications.

ANOTHER TRAINER WARNED OFF.

"The acting Stewards for the Ayr September Meeting met on October 7 to receive the results of the examination which they had ordered to be made of Tyrano, and after interviewing W. J. Gale, the trainer and owner of the horse, referred the case to the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

"The Stewards of the Jockey Club met to-day, and after further investgations satisfied themselves that a drug had been administered to the horse for the purpose of the race in question.

"The horse was disqualified from the Buchanan Handicap, and the Stewards warned W. J. Gale off Newmarket Heath."

SMART FILLY RETIRED.

The winner of the One Thousand Guineas in May last Fair Isle, owned by Lord Derby has been retired to Stud. This useful ran her last race in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket when she was unplaced.

JOCKEYS' CHAMPIONSHIP RESULT.

Freddie Fox has successfully held Gordon Richards in the Jockey's championship—with 113 the first time in a riding career of nearly twenty years that Fox has become championship jockey for a season.

FRENCH PLAYER BEATEN.

Borotra, the French Tennis ace again lost to H. W. Austen in the Queen's Club tourney. The young Englishman ran out an easy winner in two sets. Indeed, it seemed to be a day out for the English players, for most of the Frenchmen sustained defeats.

WIMBLEDON "BABE" DEAD.

The world of Lawn Tennis is poorer by the death of Mrs. Hamish Munro better known to sportsmen as Miss Evelyn Colyer, who was so popular a figure at Wimbledon a few years ago. Mrs. Munro came out East only a few months ago and her untimely demise is greatly to be regretted.

ANOTHER HARVEY-HOOD MATCH?

Now that Jack Hood has forced Dave Shade to a draw it will not be surprising if he is matched for a fourth time with Len Harvey. This pair have been concerned in some very close fights, though the champion has the advantage of two narrow victories.

Ben Sharkey, who recently defeated Teddy Baldock, is making good progress and critics are of the opinion that he is destined to wear the English Bantam Crown in a couple of years' time.

A PRINCE FINED FOR SPEEDING

Prince Ali Khan, Khan, son of the Prince Aga Khan, of Alford-street, Park-lane, W., was summoned at Brighton mail week for driving a car at a dangerous speed on the London road on September 23.

Police-constable Roffe said the Prince passed Patcham police station in a sports car at a speed of 30 miles an hour. When signalled to stop, he did so 70 yards away, and said—

"I am sorry. I know I am doing wrong in exceeding the speed limit, but I have a horse running in the first race, and I am in a hurry to get to the course."

Mr. C. Cullen, who defended said: "I have no information if the Princes horse which I hope it did."

The Magistrate fined Prince Ali £4 and £1 costs.

DEAD-HEATS NOT TO BE RUN OFF

The stewards of the Jockey Club have passed a rule against running off dead-heats, also that bottom weight in races shall be 6st 7lb except in apprentice races when the lowest weight shall be 6st.

AN EMPIRE GAMES PROBLEM

B. G. D. Rudd, the well-known athlete, has an outspoken article on "Olympic or Empire Games?" in "The Nation and Athenaeum." Commenting on the future he says:

At present the application by South Africa to hold Empire Games in 1934 has been granted. Whether South Africa will be able to finance this enterprise, stimulate local enthusiasm, and find a centre where all the existing Empire sports can be carried through, remains to be seen.

The colour problem in South Africa, moreover, may occasion acute tension. If it were deemed advisable for the New Zealand footballers to tour South Africa without Maori representatives, what is to happen to athletes from British Guiana (Phil Edwards and others) for the Empire Games?

His view is that South Africa's difficulties are not insurmountable.

RUGBY IN JAPAN

It is not generally known that Japan is a Rugby-loving country—at least, this is tue of those in a position to attend the colleges and universities.

For 30 years Rugby has been played by Japanese colleges, and information to hand from Vancouver gives the interesting fact that a Japanese Rugby team has just concluded a most successful tour in that Canadian Province.

This Japanese team was composed of the best players from the Varsity sides, and they made a journey of 6,000 miles for the specific purpose of playing seven games, six of which they won, and the seventh was drawn. Altogether they scored 134 points to 61. A British subject who has had considerable experience of Rugby football in the home countries, writing with reference the tour, states that that Oriental side were so skilled and finished that he was convinced they would hold their own with the best British teams.

Their speed and accuracy in handling are remarkable, while the capacity of the wing three-quarters to break inwards is astounding.

They were coached for the tour by Mr. Kayama, who at one time played for the London Harlequins.

Whysall Ill With Blood-Poisoning.

—:o:—

According to a Madras Mail Cable dated London, Nov. 6. the Notts cricketer, W. W. Whysall, is seriously ill with blood poisoning.

Whysall occupied the eighth place in the season's cricket averages. Apart from this year's Text, Whysall has only once previously placed in Test matches in the 1924-25 Test in Australia.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD'S FAREWELL APPEAL

10th November 1930

On the eve of my departure from India and for the seventh year in succession I have the privilege of making the Armistice Day appeal on behalf of the Ex-Services Association, India & Burma, for help for British ex-officers & British ex-service men and their dependents in these countries.

The heavy trade depressions through which India and Burma are passing has made conditions of employment even more than usually difficult and the Association's expenditure has therefore been heavier than in recent years and is likely to continue so. Over Rs 2,30,000 were spended last year in relief in India — an increase of more than Rs 21,000 on the previous year's expenditure. In addition to this £5,552 were contributed by the Association to the ex-service bodies at Home. The greatest care is taken to see that the distribution of these large sums of money is made with due discrimination, & may I assure that the claims of the children of those who have served their country receive special consideration. Our help is still required by many ex-officers and men, who through the unfavourable post-war conditions which prevail are confronted with grave difficulty in maintaining themselves & their families.

I trust all will feel a contribution according to their means is a patriotic duty. Contributions may be sent to any Local branch of the Association, or to the Headquarters Secretary, Delhi.

W. R. Birdwood. G.C.M.

Commander-in-Chief in India

ARMISTICE DAY.

—:o:—

Arrangements For Two Minutes' Silence

A Press Note states:—

"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 12th anniversary of the Armistice should be a marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the Glorious Dead, to take place at 11 a.m., railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

"In order that all should be enable to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m., railway time, guns will be fired from the South end of the Oval near the Cooperage and near the Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens.

"On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. Rail and water transport need not, however, be suspended.

"As on previous occasions, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes, and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen."

THE NEW RUSSIAN CALENDAR.

—:o:—

A Five-Day Week.

The French Revolution about a century and a half ago, introduced a new calendar, dating the new era from the establishment of the Republic, September 21, 1792. The Russians have now followed suit. The Russian era begins with November 7, 1917. The year is divided into twelve months of thirty days each. Five national holidays fill out the 365 days. The month is divided into six weeks of five days each, Saturday and Sunday being omitted. Every worker has one holiday a week, which is not the same day for all workers. In other words, factories, offices, socialized farms, etc., work on all five days, while a certain number of workers has a day of rest every day. The fiscal year begins with January 1.

The new Russian calendar is not merely a revolutionary gesture. It is a social experiment of supreme importance and it must be kept in mind when reading the news from Russia. Unobtrusive and seemingly unimportant on the surface it carries within itself possibilities that are likely to be sensational.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NOS. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

125, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

Branches: CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH

"Daily Herald's" Disclosures.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" wrote in mail week:—

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, has set out his own proposals for a new Indian Constitution. His memorandum will be submitted to the Round Table Conference, which meets on November 10.

The chief feature of these proposals is that he wishes to make

the Government of India in some measure responsible to, and under the control of, the elected Legislature.

The memorandum has been drawn up after a very careful study by Lord Irwin and his Council of the proposals of the Simon Report.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the Viceroy's view, the central weakness of that Report is that it makes no provision at all for responsible government at the centre.

With Sir John Simon's views on the reform of the Provincial Governments and the development of a federal system, Lord Irwin is roughly in agreement.

But he is convinced that the time has come for a move towards responsibility in the Central Government.

He is also convinced that no proposals which do not include something of this nature will be regarded as even discussable by the Indian representatives at the Conference.

Full responsible government is immediately possible—as most of the Indian leaders themselves realise.

M.P.s AS MINISTERS.

Lord Irwin, therefore, proposes to apply at the centre for the time being that "dyarchy" which, after having served its purpose for ten years, Sir John Simon proposes to abolish in the Provinces.

Under this scheme some of the Viceroy's Ministers would be chosen from, and be responsible to, the Central Legislature.

Other Services, such as those of Defence, Law and Order, and Finance, would be "reserved"—administered by officials responsible only to the Viceroy himself, and not under Parliamentary control.

The Conference will thus have before it at least three proposals of first-class importance:

1. The Viceroy's Memorandum.
2. The Simon Report.
3. The Indian Delegation proposals.

BRIDGING THE GAP.

Those proposals, as exclusively reported by the "Daily Herald", the Indian delegates hope to be able to produce at the very outset of the Conference.

The main feature of these plans is the provision of machinery for immediate Self-Government—a "minimum Constitution"—subject to temporary limitations regarding the Army and foreign policy.

The fate of he Conference may turn on the possibility of bridging the gap between the Viceroy's Memorandum and the Indian delegates' proposals.

'BRITAIN CANNOT LEAVE INDIA'

More Civilian Dope For Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Agitations like those in India at present have always collapsed on being firmly dealt with, declares Sir Harcourt Butler, a former Governor of Burma, in an outspoken letter to the London "Times."

Two points, he continues, are quite clear. India cannot govern herself on Western lines without Western assistance, and Britain cannot leave India.

"Let alone any consideration of what India owes us, we cannot leave India to the chaos which would follow our departure, and which would require us to return or allow the entrance of another great Power."

Responsible Indians, says Sir Harcourt, do not demand this, but they go perilously near it in some of their proposals.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

Zbyszko Invites Gama To America.

LATTER WANTS RS. 20,000 PER MATCH

WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLER IN PINK OF CONDITION.

Mr. Stanlislans Zbysko, the famous Polish wrestler, who is at present in Istambul, has written to the Manager of Gama and Imam Bakhsh, the Indian wrestlers, and asked that Gama should go to America and wrestle with some of the mat-artists there Zbysko intends to take several Turkish wrestlers to America when he returns and to promote matches there.

He has offered Gama Rs. 2,000 for every light exhibition match and Rs. 6,000 for every big match in which he takes part, guaranteeing Rs. 1,000 for every month, regardless of whether there are matches or not. He furher purposes to pay for Gama's passage to and from America. He is ready to advance Rs. 6,000 when Gama signs a contract to stay with him for three or six months or one or two years.

OFFER REFUSED.

Gama has refused the offer, which, in his opinion does not do justice to the "World's Champion Wrestler." In reply to Zbysko's proposal, Gama has demanded Rs. 20 000 per match and full expenses for himself and his his two companions.

Gama has not given up training and is in the pink of condition. He is always ready to meet any European or American wrestler, as already stated, at any time at which a match can be arranged. If any sporting syndicate or institution is prepared to finance him properly and in a manner befitting his position as a world challenger, he is prepared to proceed to Western countries, provided that adequate guarantees are given by responsible people as regards the prizes.—"C. & M. Gazette."

Here's a Square deal!

Rowntree's Chocolate Squares are old friends in new packages. Every square is a fine large cake of delicious chocolate, and the new firm card packet prevents the chocolate from crumbling and breaking in the pocket. When part of the chocolate is eaten the rest stays safe and clean in the Square until you want it.

ROWNTREE'S CHOCOLATE SQUARES

The actual size of the packet is 3¾ ins. square by ¾ in. deep.

Obtainable in
Plain York
York Milk
Plain Motoring
Milk Motoring
York Milk with Whole Nuts
York Milk with Mixed Fruit

Remove Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it in gentle safety t enamel. No other way will mak teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumic(harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

(Established 1878).

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEAK AND THIN

Children can be made strong and healthy by sovereign tonic "Baby-Tone" (Regtd.). Single trial sufficient. Detail Free. Rs. 1-4 per phial

Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.U., Parbatipur (Rangpur) Bengal.

YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs. 5-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS.

1 B.C.

Increase In General And Water Taxes.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE OF ABOUT 10 LAKHS EXPECTED

COMMISSIONER'S EFFORTS TO BALANCE BUDGET.

At the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. D. G. Khairaz were elected to represent the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust in place of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, deceased and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim resigned.

The Municipal Commissioner on Monday once again reviewed the financial situation of the Municipal Corporation for 1931-32 and remarked that owing to the world trade depression and other political factors he expected a serious deficit in the Budget estimates. Owing to the general fall in the valuation of the property he had decided to reduce under the heads of receipts by an all-round 7-1|2 per cent. After making reductions in expenditure in Land and Building funds and Road Surfaces Renewal Funds, etc. The Commissioner proposed to increase General Tax by 1|2 per cent and the Water-tax by valuation by 1|2 per cent and by an increase in the minimum Water-tax by the meter measurement from annas [illegible] to annas twelve per [illegible] to annas increased thousand gallons. The increased income due to the raising of the General Tax is expected at Rs. 5,67,000 and from the increase of water revenue by half per cent Rs. 4,02,000. In spite of the increase in the General Tax and the Water tax there will still be a deficit of a little over Rs. 2 lakhs in the Budget of 1931-32.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Commissioner's Note

In the course of a Note introducing the Budget Estimate for 1931-1932 the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay stated:—

The working cash balance for 1930-31 based on the revised estimates for 1929-30 was estimated at Rs. 34,46 but the actual balance on final closing the accounts for 1929-30 rose to Rs. 37,14. The budget figures, the revised estimates and the actuals for 1929-30 are as under.—

	Budget. Rs.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
Revenue	3,33,0	3,31,21	3,31,40
Expenditure	3,35,48	3,36,49	3,30,01
Deficit	—3,44	—5,28	pls.1,39 (Surplus.)

(Thousand (000) are omitted in all the figurues throughout the note)

The actuals as compared with the revised estimates thus showed an improvement of Rs. 6,67. The advance from the cash balance for the subvention scheme valess by Rs. 4,75, the amount sanctioned being Rs. 10,40 while the amount required was Rs. 5,65. For other advances such as purchase of stores, plant and machinery the amounts actually required were on the whole less by Rs. 73. There was also a small increase of Rs. 6 in the amount of renewed grant for 1929-30.

The total improvement in the working cash balance thus amounted to Rs. 12,21. Of this the sum of Rs. 1,71 refunded by the Schools Committee was already taken credit for in arriving at the balance of Rs. 34,46 according to the revised estimates. After allowing for this as well as for the advance of Rs. 7,64 for financing capital expenditure during 1929-30 and an increase of Rs. 18 in the contribution to the City Improvement Trust in the working cash balance was Rs. 2,68 raising to from Rs. 34,46 to Rs. 37,14 as stated above. The year 1930-31 therefore commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 37,14.

From the actuals of the first six months of the current year and after allowing for the larger expenditure in the second half of the year, the closing balance for 1930-31 is estimated at Rs. 31,86.

GENERAL TAX.

The proposed increase in the General Tax requires no further comment beyond the remark that it is the lowest consistent with financial stability and that every effort has been made and even a certain amount of risk incurred, to keep it at this figure. As for the Water Tax on valuation, it is necessary to remind the Corporation that since the water charges were generally raised in 1922-23 to finance the Tansa Triplication scheme when the tax on rateable value was raised from 3 to 3-3|4 per cent., this tax has not been raised though the charges for the supply of water by meter measurement have since been raised to a large extent. As early as 1924-25 an increase of 1|2 per cent. in the Water Tax by valuation was proposed by the then Commissioner to meet the heavy expenditure of over five crores on the Tansa Completion scheme. Since then, scarcely a year has passed in which the Commissioner has not proposed an increase in the Water Tax on valuation on grounds of equity. In his budget note of 1926-27 the Commissioner pointed out by careful analysis of the figures that the Water Tax on valuation at 3 3|4 per cent worked out at less than half the actual cost of supplying the water to the municipality. I have gone through the figures again and find that while the actual cost of supplying water to the Municipality is 4.25 annas per 1,000 gallons, the cost to the consumer at 3 3|4 per cent on valuation comes to 2.4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

WATER TAX.

In the concluding para of my budget note last year, I pointed out that there was an estimated deficit of Rs. 7,50 on the Water Account in two years. The actual deficit on the Water Account in 1929-30 after adjusting the payment of arrears by the G. I. P. Railway was Rs. 2,35, while the deficit according to the revised estimates in the current year will be Rs. 4,51 instead of Rs. 3,14 as estimated. According to the existing rates of taxation, the deficit on the Water Account in 1931-32 would have been Rs. 6,07. Such heavy recurring deficits on the supply of water cannot be contemplated with equanimity and is not contemplated by the statute which intends that the water supply should pay its way and should neither be a source of revenue nor a financial burden to the Municipality.

INCOME FOR 1931-32.

The income for the next year including the contribution of Rs. 1,00 from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of the Supervision of Capital Works as well as the transfers of Rs. 2,40 and Rs. 3,95 from the Land and Buildings Fund and the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund respectively is estimated at Rs. 3,32,60 as against Rs. 3,31,92 for the current year. The real revenue for 1931-32 may therefore, be estimated at Rs. 3,25,25 as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 3,30,70.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Saturday night, after receipt of the U. S. Bureau Report Broach A/M. delivery contract was dealt at Rs. 206/4, but to-day the market opened at Rs. 203/8 with a quiet tone. There was marked absence of demand and prices gradually sagged to Rs. 202/12 under scattered selling. The general feeling is rather against and there is no inclination to operate. Only jobbers are doing small turnover of business. Local stocks of ready cotton are low and unsold stock is estimated about 2 lacs of bales, mostly made up of low grade cotton. Earlier arrivals of the new crop will not prove burdonsome in any way as our mills are running at a full speed. Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and later cables received here show a decline of 1 point, comparing with the previous closing prices. Rates at 4 p. m. were as under:— Later on prices declined on increased selling influenced by lower Liverpool quotatons and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.—

Broach A/M.	201
Oomra D/J	164|12
Bengal D/J	130|3

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Nov.	130.00 plus 0.30
Feb.	130.60 plus 0.50
May	127.00 plus 0.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Khandesh	415 bales
Central India	542 "
Barsi-Nrgger	54 "
Berar	332 "
Central Provinces	352 "
N.-W. Provinces	2,586 "
Dhollera	256 "
Rajputana	50 "
Sind-Punjab	1,356 "
Coompta-Dharwar	30 "
Western-Northerns	73 "
Egyptians	623 "
Cotton	6,456 "
Wheat	3,001 cwts.
Linseed	498 "
Rape, Rai &. Mustardseeds	66 "
Gingellyseeds	797 "
Poppyseeds	21,352 "
Groundnuts	21,352 "
Castorseeds	2,092 "
Rice	15 829 "
Myrapollams	2,008 "
Cottonseeds	829 "
Gram	1,095 "
Joowar	88 "
Maize	3 "
Bajree	2,338 "
Coal	460 Tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

323 Currimbhai Tirupur 271
30 G G Kesha and Co. Hingoli 165
50 Japan T & Co. Nimarkheri 164
107 Papan T &Co. Nimarkheri 165
75 Japan T & Co. Khandwa 165

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10,
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan-Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T. T. 278.
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 924
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.85 11/16 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 15/32 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.60 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.03 8th inst
London/Italy 92.80 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.5.0 3/4 7th inst. £4.5.0 3/4 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/4 7th inst. 16 11/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 11/16 7th inst. 16 5/8 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/8 7th inst. 36 1/4 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/32 p.c. 7th inst. 2 3/16 p.c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 7th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 p.c. 3 Mos 3 1/2 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Idle and featureless.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 64/13
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 74
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 90/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101/7.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES

17th November settlement.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/11/0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2 1/4 per cent.
One month 2 1|2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—5 per cent.

Tone of money market:—Slightly better demand.

100 Bombay & Co. Chalisgaon 162
49 Colaba Land Mandsaur 170
200 Viram Ladha Aurangabad 149
200 Nisho & Co. Ellichpur 161 3/4
100 Perystal & Co. Hansi New 155
500 Gill &Co. Kampala 370.

Banish Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of hot countries.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazars

The West End Long Regulator
14-day Movement.
Strikes hours and half-hours on melodious gong.
Fitted with well-finished WEST END Quality brass movement, all axles and pinions of hardened steel cut from the solid, tempered and polished. Painted Metal Dial. Case well designed, with hardwood front and frame, screwed together. High polish, dark walnut finish. A good, accurate clock, very durable.
12-inch Dial
Rs. 55
WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
Full details on request.
W.46
Ask for FREE Catalogue.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

November 13.38 —12.
February 12.15 —2.

LINSEED CABLE (from London). "Market featureless. Export demand moderate and crop progress favourable. Although we believe bottom prices have not been seen, the Argentine crop is not yet entirely safe from frost danger."

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mina Gold, Rady	21	7	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold, 2nd	21	5	0
Silver, Ready	47	12	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	47	11	0
Silver, 2nd	47	10	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Dec. close at 5s. 8d. —1|2d.
Mar. close at 5s. 7-7|8d. —3|8d.
May close at 5s. 8-3|4d. —1|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 73-1|2 —5|8.
Mar. per bushel Dols. 77-1|2 —5|8.
May per bushel Dols. 79-5|8 —3|4.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Castorseeds, Delivery May Opening Rs. 30|4; Lowest Rs. 26|6; Closing Rs. 29|8.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery February, Opening Rs. 30|8; Lowest Rs. 29|15; Closing Rs. 30|4.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
— Mail & Passengers —
Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
15th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
†To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 26th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov.		
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
10th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
12th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Corneo Maru	9th Nov.	20th Nov.
Lucko Maru	24th Nov	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	5th Dec	6th an. 1931

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22190 and 23477
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 558.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone. No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTaiyo Maru	6893	30 Oct.	12 Nov.
KamoMaru	9000	---	@19Nov
'Tottori Maru ..	8979	12 Nov.	22 Nov.
Satori Maru ..	10000	---	@2 Dec
'Yamagata Maru ..	2807	30 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru	6982	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	---	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	---	@26Dec.
'Calcutta Maru ..	5530	16 Dec.	26 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	12 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@13Jan

'Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
uwaMaru	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Yushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	23180	20 Nov.	28 Nov.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through rates.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 21782.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	8-11-30	This year.
Khandesh	415	3,986
Central India	542	13,498
Barsi and Nagar	54	7,062
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	2,173
Berar	111	24,645
Central Provinces	352	12,662
Total Oomras	1,474	68,878
Dholera	256	10,204
N.-W. Provinces	2,586	23,886
Rajputana	50	2,063
Sind-Punjab	1,356	8,794
Broach	...	1,637
Coompta & Dharwar	30	10,521
Westerns-Northern	78	5,006
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,497
Persian	...	...
American	...	4,120
Egyptian and African	626	26,169
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	115
Total	6,456	168,924

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 6th Nov.
In full-pressed Bales.

	6-11-30	This year.
Europe	2,749	94,538
Japan and China	3,595	2,65,334
Coast Ports	...	3,570
Up-country by Rail	...	19,340
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	34,015
Total	6,344	417,353

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (expected) 6.30
Broach A/M. (expected) Rs. 205 equal to 4.66.
Difference 164 pts. equal to Rs. 72.
New York (Close) 11.74 equal to 5.37.
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 201 equal to 4.66.
Difference 121 pts. equal to Rs. 53.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

SLIGHTLY BULLISH BUREAU REPORT.

Operators Awaiting R. T. C.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The Bureau's estimate showing a crop of 14433000 Bales issued on last Saturday proved somewhat below general expectation. Yield per acre is estimated at 164.2 lbs and amount ginned is returned at 10,964,00 Bales Prices assumed hardening tendency and a rise of 27 points was recorded and a rise of 27 points was recorded, a portion of which was lost in ultimate trading on profit taking and the market closed at a rise of 16 to 19 points. The spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 11.16 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 18 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.85 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points but later on advanced on bullish Bureau report. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point and sales amounted to 40,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 points while Egyptian prices advanced 4 to 5 points.

The supply situation is well understood by the trade and very important price change can be looked from demand. The Round Table Conference is meeting this week in London regarding Indian situation and improved outlook in this direction is likely to create an optimistic situation. Of course judging the situation in this country there is no chance for any demand for foreign cloth, however some sentimental buying and covering will not be out of place. If prices improve it will be a good opportunity to liquidate purchases as we see no chance for any demand for foreign cloth. There are large stocks of Khadi as well as Indian Mill cloth in this country and ruined economic condition of masses make it impossible to our own goods. Under such a state we see no chance for any imports of foreign cloth. Thus there is little prospect for any improvement in the consumption of American Cotton.

U. S. GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

	Indicated Crop.
November 1st 1930:	14,433,000
October 1st 1930:	14,486,000
November 1st 1929:	15,009,000
	Yield per acre.
November 1st 1930:	164.2 lbs.
October 1st 1930:	154.7 lbs.
November 1st 1930:	154.1 lbs.
	Ginned. 9,252,000)
November 1st 1930:	10,964,000
October 1st 1930:	6,305,000 (October 17th
November 1st 1929:	10,839000

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The reactionary sentiment which followed the late October advance, has remained evident during the week. Trade buying, after following the market to about 12 Cents for May, tapered off and has been evident only on breaks or scale down orders. Technically the advance from the low level early in October has evidently eased the position of the market, and when the demand from the trade and shorts flattened out, the prices yielded to Southern hedging and realising. A disposition to even up commitments pending further developments has been increased by the weakness of the Grain and Stock markets coupled with some uncertainty as regards the coming Government report. Bullish views are still qualified by doubts of a sustained advance pending a more pronounced improvement in trade or better assurances of a substantial reduction of acreage.—Reuter.

WILL PESSIMISM PASS AWAY?

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continues steady on slightly bullish Bureau Report. Having known the size of crop, the attention will be now turned to World's trade reports and particularly during the next few days the pdoceedings of the Indian Conference in London will be keenly watched. It is generally believed should the Indian Conference succeed and the present political tension be relieved, the prevalent brood of pessimism will rapidly pass away.

With regard to next acreage, any ideas at this time must prove to be merely guess work. Reliable opinion seems to be divided as some authorities believe the deduction may not be excessive. Garside says in many sections cotton can be produced profitably at 10 Cents where farm organisations have been developed for cotton growing on an extensive scale and the present financial conditions do not warrant any extraordinary changes. It is argued that 80 per cent of the cotton belt has no other cash crop and the farmers are too financially unsound to diversify to other crops. On the other hand, indents indicate a heavy reduction in acreage as the fertilizer and mule sales in the South show a large decrease. No wonder the farmer is dissatisfied, as on the basis of 9 Cents a lb. after paying for seeds, cultivation, rent, ginning and baling, his gross return amounts to little more than £3/- per acre."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 11-35 (11-15 a.m.) lowest 11.00 (10-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Difficult to understand reduction in crop estimate to-day. Look for trading market; would only buy on good setbacks."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Report is considered 'Bullish'. Disappointed Bears Covering. Too many buyers at present for the market to decline.

New York:—Report slightly bullish. Accumulation scale down preferable.

New York. Market has advanced sharply owing to lower Bureau Report than expected. But in view of the export situation getting worse, unfavourable general conditions and no indication of materially large consumption, we are not confident of higher prices just now.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

10-30 a.m.: New York Cables:—Textile business still good, prices steady. Market acting well in face of weakness, stocks and general pessimism. Doubt much further decline. Bullish long pull, temporarily would accept trading profits.

16-35 pm.:—Agricultural Bureau Report much less than expected. Think market has seen bottom and have a favourable opinion of the market. Expect graduaul advance and will be sustained only if trade improvement continues.

Another of the Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Expect a gradual decline till trade improving, but recommend buying on declines on a scale down."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 7. Season To-date Bales	This Week Bales	Corresponding Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	7,022	603	7,690	*
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,353	123	2,256	*
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,480	298	2,534	*
Of which to Japan	289	23	326	*
Of which to China	126	10	54	*
Of which to G. B.	425	92	468	*
Of which to Germany	776	67	752	*
Stock at New York	---	229	---	90
Stock at U. S. Ports	---	3,773	---	2,387
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	---	1,592	---	1,349
World's visible supply	---	9,131	---	7,355
Of which American Cotton	---	7,317	---	5,073
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	2,800	256	4,000	*
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,870	407	4,715	*

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.
The comparative figures for last year are now on the new basis.
*These figures will be available from next week.

STOCK AND SHARE

BETTER DEMAND FOR MILL SHARES.

Undertone Healthy

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Cotton mill shares opened very steady at about unchanged prices and established some improvement before closing on good demand influenced by steadier tone of ra cotton market and improved demand for mill cloth. The undertone of the market is healthy as operators are not inclined to go short at the present low level of prices. In the meantime operators are inclined to watch political developments and any improvement in the outlook is anticipated to induce free buying. This means that there are chances in favour of general improvement in the values. Tata Hydro shares were steady. There was no demand for Bombay Burma shares which ruled rather quiet. Tata Steel shares remained neglected as Defds. are quoted at an unduly high level while Ordinary shares give so better prospects. Cements were slow to follow the improvement in mill hares. Last days for Budli business and squaring up open interest in October settlement are 12th and 13th inst. As there is no accumulation of big speculation interest either side, prices expected to fluctuate with a narrow range.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Nov. 10.

Bombay Dyeing 676, 83, 82.
Century 249, 51, 48 51.
Colaba 106.
Crescent 74, 73, 72.
Fazal 387, 93, 95, 90.
Indore 330, 28.
Madhowji 32N.
Nagpur 396, 86, 87.
New Great 148, 49, 47, 48.
Pearl 23, 22.
Simplex 52, 53, 53-2,
Swadeshi 295, 88.
Burma 375, 73, 82.
Hydro 103.
Tram 119, 20, 17, 18-2.
Deff. 268, 67, 9.
Ord. 29, 28-6, 4, 6.
Bundi 13-8.
Indian 166, 67 65.
Katni Ord. 147N.
Alcock 183.

MILLS.

100	Ahm: Advance	330
50	Apollo	3-6-0
10	Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom: Cotton	130
250	Bom: Dyeing	681-4
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	248-13
500	Central India P.	452-8
100	Central India	387-8
100	Colaba	103-12
100	Coorla	100
100	Crescent	72-8
250	Currin	70
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	70
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-9
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	6-0
250	Fazulbhoy	390-0
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	135
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore-Malwa	328-12
100	Jamshed Pref.	75
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kastoorchand	12
100	Khatau	93-12
100	Kohinoor	121-4
250	Laxmi	987-8
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	310
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	360
50	Mysore	115
200	New Great P.	148-4
200	New Great	143-12
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	122-8
250	Pearl	23-8
100	Phoenix	310
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	6-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1410
250	Simplex	53-2
100	Swan	110
100	Swadeshi	208-12
25	Tata P.	1-4
25	Tata	28
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1325
1000	Western	710

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	70-2
50-25	Central	14-14
£10- 5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1206
500125	Imperial Contr.	305
100-50	India	82
5	Union	2-2-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	13-8
70	Gwalior	78
250	Indian	166
100	Katni 1st P.	98-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	618
100	Katni	147-8
10	Punjab P.	10-4
10	Punjab	8-14
100	Shahabad	133-2

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	9-0
15	Jupiter	8-8-0
15	New India	13-12
200,100	Oriental	1650
10	Vulcan	5-10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	128-8
1000	Andhra Val. P.	1008
1000	Andhra Val.	xd. 981-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom. Tram	118-2
1000	Tata Hydro P.	107-4
100	Tata Hydro	103-12
1000	Tata Power P.	1105
1000	Tata Power	422-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	767-8
100	Amritsar Patti	114-8
100	Central Provin	88
100	Dho. Barramati	88
100	Guzrat	84-8
90	Mandra Bhon	68-0
500	Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING.

10	Central India	1-10
10	Shivrajpur	12
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	128-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	86-12
30	Tata Steel D.	290
75	Tata Steel	28-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	185-0
50	Bom. Uganda	98-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	198-4
250	Bom. Steam	161-4
50	Bom. Telephone	46
85	Brit. B. Petrol	3-1-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	572-8
50	Bom Burma New	222-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	110-10
15	Scindia	7-1-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

	Season To-date Bales	This Week Bales	Corresponding Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total Imports	597	57	661	86
East Indian Imports	60	3	67	9
Total Exports	40	2	35	Nil
East Indian Exports	14	Nil	9	Nil
Total Forwarded	518	43	748	64
East Indian Forwarded	*	*	62	5
Total Stock		766	---	682
East Indian Stock		55	---	41
Total Sales		32,550	---	38,330
East Indian Sales		2	---	3

N.B.—All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.
*These figures will follow later.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 10

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to-date		
8-11-30	4,026,000	4,770,000
" Yesterday		
do	50,000	57,000
Exports to date		
do	2,603,000	2,501,000
Stock at Ports		
7-11-30	3,753,000	2,387,000
" Interior Towns		
do	1,592,000	1,349,000
" Liverpool		
7-11-30	7,317,000	5,673,000
Quantity in Sight		
do	7,022,000	7,690,000
" out of "		
7-11-30	2,800,000	4,000,000

COTTON DOUBLE OPTIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Double options premium for Broach A/M 1931 delivery is Rs. 25 per candy.

DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 10. Nov. 25.
Bengal Fine	plus 5
Wardha Hingt Fine	plus 10
Arvi Fine	
Kham-Akola Fine	
Hathia F. G. Jan.	
Khandesh Fine	
Broach Fine March	

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The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
To Insure all classes of Insurance Business 12

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1930.

"FIFTY TO SIXTY SHOTS FIRED IN 10 MINUTES."

More Evidence Before Chirner Enquiry Committee

The experience of Red Cross volunteers during the tragic events which occurred at Chirner on September 25, were vividly told by Dr. T. K Phadke of Panvel before the Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Inquiry Committee on Monday morning.

The witness stated that he was a medical practitioner of Panvel holding the degree of M.B.B.S. On September 25 he started for Chirner on a medical mission. Forest Satyagraha was to be offered on the Akkadevi Hill at Chirner. Witness took with him 10 Red Cross volunteers to render first aid to the injured in the event of there being lathi charges. At about 1.30 p.m. he reached the banyan tree at the foot of the Akkadevi hill.

Inspector Patil was awaiting the arrival of the Satyagrahis with a force of 20 policemen. The Forest Ranger was also with the Inspector. The Inspector inquired of Mr. Gupte whether the Satyagrah had started to which the latter replied that there were to be no speeches but that Satya raha had started at the signal of sounding a horn. The Inspector thereupon accompanied by the posse of constables and the Ranger went up the hill, the witness and the Red Cross volunteers following them.

On the way up the hill the Inspector put under arrest Satyagrahis who were cutting branches of trees. In this way, the police party went beyond the spot where the national flag was hoisted. They reached a spot about 50 yards away from the flagstaff during which time about nine persons were arrested and sent down the hill in the custody of policemen. As up to this juncture, no untoward incident occurred. The witness left a few Red Cross volunteers on the hill, and he himself with others came down the hill near the banyan tree where a large crowd had collected including many Desh Sevikas.

LATHI CHARGES.

After the lapse of some time, witness heard shouts coming from the hill that lathi charges had commenced and that medical assistance was necessary. Witness learnt that Red Cross volunteers were threatened by the police and summarily asked to clear out. He therefore hurried to the hill and saw about 100 yards further up from the flag staff the Inspector surrounded by a crowd. In the middle were some arrested persons handcuffed. The crowds were clamouring for the removal of the handcuffs.

A little earlier, the witness had approached the Inspector and requested him that lathis should not be used as the crowds were peaceful. In the meantime the Magistrate Mr. Joshi, arrived on the scene. The Inspector greeted him by saying "Hullo! Rao Saheb! The crowds here do not seem to be inclined to allow me to remove these arrested persons." On the arrival of the Magistrate, the crowds clamoured all the more for the removal of the handcuff. The Magistrate asked the Inspector to remove the handcuffs to which the Inspeceor reforted "I won't be responsible if they get mixed up with the crowds" A conversation between the Magistrate and the Inspector followed.

In the meantime the witness with the assistance of Mr. Gupte and volunteers asked the people to be calm, and quiet was restored. The Inspector then took down the panchanama of the arrested persons, after which the Magistrate again reminded the Inspector to remove the handcuffs to which the latter acceded.

FIRING LASTED 10 MINUTES.

The whole party then came down the hill. They went past the banyan tree and reached the brooklet where witness stopped to drink water. All of a sudden, he heard shots. About 50 to 60 shots were fired at brief intervals. The firing lasted for about 10 minutes. After the firing had ceased, he returned back to the maidan where he learnt that the Magistrate was shot dead He went to the spot where the Magistrate had fallen and saw that a bullet had passed through his body and that the Magistrate was dead. Scattered all over the maidan he saw wounded people lying. It was distressing scene. He treated first aid to about 20 to 22 persons.

Further examination was reserved.

Earlier the Committee further cross-examined Mr. K. G. Gupte of Panvel. In reply to Mr. Tyebjee's questions, witness stated that just after some shots were fired he saw the Magistrate with a raised hand near his daughter about 35 feet away from him. He first saw his daughter, then the Magistrate and last the Inspector who was isolated from the rest of the party.

Q. Did the Inspector have any communication with the police force before the firing?—I do not know.

Q. You say that some 15 persons were surrounding the Inspector and accusing him with having ordered the firing. Why were they saying that?

A.: I only know that they were holding the Inspector responsible for the firing and openly declaring "You ordered the firing."

Q.: Did the Inspector deny the allegation?—No.

Q.: Was there any commotion or disturbance before the firing?—No In fact people were preparing to go home in an orderly fashion.

Q.: From the way in which the police fired, do you think it was concerted action and that the police opened firing under orders? —Yes. I thought so.

Q.: You say that you were with the Police Inspector from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Did you ask him who ordered the firing?—Yes I did so, but the Inspector said he did not know who gave the order.

KHADI COAT FOR POLICE INSPECTOR.

To Mr. Chagla's questions, witness stated that during the time he was with the Inspector, he did not see anybody assaulting him. He learnt, however, that the Inspector had received three blows dealt with branches. He saw a swelling between the thumb and index finger of the Inspector and also a swelling on the shoulder. Witness lent the Inspector a Khadi coat and Gandhi cap to save him from the attentions of his tormentors.

In reply to Dr Velkar, witness said that the Inspector was seen with a belt round his waist as well as over his shoulder and carrying a revolver throughout the proceedings, before the actual firing. But when witness went to the Inspector two minutes after the firing the shoulder belt was missing. He could not remember if he still had the revolver with him.

Answering Mr. Gokhale witness deposed that the branches the people were carrying after Satyagraha were very small.

The Committee then adjourned till evening.

NO SPLIT IN RANKS.

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MacDonald Contradicts Press Report.

LABOUR CABINET, A HAPPY FAMILY.

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

The report widely circulated yesterday of the impending resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, and the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, is officially denied. A communique issued last night from No. 10 Downing Street states:—The Prime Minister has been informed over the telephone at Chequers that a London paper publishes statements regarding the attitude of three of his colleagues in the Cabinet to the recently published Liberals' Memorandum on Unemployment. He authorises the statement that the suggestion that the Cabinet is divided on this issue is quite untrue. Moreover, neither by personal representations nor by letter from any quarter, has such communication, as is indicated in the newspaper, been made to him and the first he heard of it was when he was informed of the publication of the article."

MINISTERS DENY REPORT IN TOTO.

Mr. Snowden in an interview yesterday said, "The story about Cabinet split on Lloyd George's proposals is a deliberate invention from beginning to end. There is not an atom of truth in the statement nor a shadow of foundation for any of reference made to myself."

Mr. Alexander said, "I know nothing of this alleged crisis and I feel certain that my other colleagues know nothing about it."

Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, speaking in Derbyshire last night said that on broad basic principles of policy, there was no disagreement in the Cabinet at all. All talk of breakup was nonsense. "There is not likely to be a general election under three years for we shall not resign, until we are turned out, and I don't think that will happen, because the opposition cannot agree."—B. O. W.

HOUSES BURNT BY DACOITS.

—:o:—

Attachments In Pimplav.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 9.

During the last few days thieves and 'badmashes' have begun to be active. At Ashi, they severely beat 2 men, at Vasna, they beat Sjt. Kalyanbhai aged 60 and his grandson aged 20 and took away about 4 maunds of grain, found in the house and on the 5th instant these badmashes advanced a step further and burnt five houses in Saijpur and inflicted a loss of Rs. 8,000 to the owners of those houses. They even threw bricks at the people who came to put down the fire. Thus the people of the Taluka, who have practically vacated their clear, homes, are now threatened by the 'badmashes' with the loss of their houses and other immovable property which must have taken years for acquiring.

On the 6th instant Sjt. Jivabhai Gopaldas of Khanpur was brought from his field to the police camp, and it is alleged severely beaten. Then he was taken to Saijpur, two miles off from Khanpur, and there again is alleged to have been beaten and told "Take Swaraj, Take Swaraj", and was only let go when, in spite of so much beating, the old man still refused to pay a single pie towards revenue dues.

On the 6th instant Circle Inspector Mr. Vyas went with a batch of police and revanias to Pimplav for attachment purposes and removed the air pump. Oil valve and several other parts of the water pumps of Sjt. Motibhai Jeevrbhai Patel, amounting to about Rs' 2,000. Then they proceeded to the pumps of Sjts. Vaghjibhai Jijibhai and Motibhai Fulabhai and also removed parts of those pumps. Then they entered a farm of fruits, and took away other goods worth Rs' 30.

The Circle Inspector went to Rangalpura, a village near Sunav, broke open the locks of about 90 houses and removed goods in attachment from the houses of Sjts. Umedbhai Khushalbhai and Ambalal Motibhai, the rest of the houses being quite empty.

"Chronicle" Photo

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mrs. Motiben Madhavji, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla were the principal speakers at the Bombay women's meeting held at Vanita Vishram to protest against the sentence on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Our photo shows the principal speakers.

MR. FORD FIGHTS WAGE CUTS.

—:o:—

HIS RATES UP AND PRICES DOWN

German Employers Staggered.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

Mr. Henry Ford has decided to fight the wage-cutting policy of European industrialists.

After a personal inquiry, he has ordered his European managers to answer any wage reductions in the motor-car industry by an increase in the wages at his own factories.

One of his chief aims is to counteract throughout Central Europe the attempts of employers to relieve the economic crisis by lowering their workers' standard of living.

So Mr. Ford has become a "blackleg" in the eyes of the German industrialists, because he has increased wages at his Berlin factory by 7 per cent., and in some cases by 12 per cent.

At the same time his company has announced a reduction in car prices of 15 per cent.

BIG MORAL BLOW.

The Ford Company in Berlin is not affiliated to the employers' association and consequently is not involved in the present strike.

The announcement of the wages increase and price reduction came as a bomb-shell to the association, whose organ complains of Mr. Ford's lack of solidarity with the German employers.

In trade union quarters Mr. Ford's move is considered a severe moral blow to the industrialists.

PEACE EFFORTS.

Herr Stegerwald, the Minister of Labour, to-day opened negotiations with the workers and the employers in an effort to settle the strike.

In a conference with the unions, he suggested that present wages should run until January 1, and in the meantime independent arbitrators should be appointed to work out a new award.

This compromise was refused by the men's representatives.

To-morrow the Minister will confer with the employers.—"Daily Herald."

Hughes Medal To Sir C. V. Raman.

—:o:—

Royal Society's Award.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

H. M. the King has approved the award of Hughes Medal 1 by the Royal Society to Sir Chandrasekara Venkata Raman for Studies on Abnormal Scattering of Light.—Reuter.

Maharaja Of Patiala Suffering From Blood Pressure.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Daily Herald says that the Maharaja of Patiala crossed to England against medical advice. The paper adds that he is suffering from high blood pressure and his hotel apartments are isolated. A well-known London doctor visited

PERMITS FOR JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

—:o:—

New Interpretation Of White Paper.

LABOUR'S LABOURED APOLOGIA

RUGBY, Nov. 9.

With the conference of the Colonial Office, the Palestine Administration has been empowered to issue 1,430 permits for Jewish immigrants into Palestine in the next six months. In the White Paper recently issued, it was stated that serious unemployment existed among both the Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and that any hasty decision in regard to more unrestricted Jewish immigration was to be strongly deprecated. The inference was drawn that immigration was not to be resumed at present, but it is officially stated that the Government never expressed any intention of stopping immigration, but rather of taking steps to ensure that immigration should not exceed the capacity of the country to absorb additional population. The action now taken, it is added, is in strict accordance with the policy of the Government based upon the Balfour Declaration.—B. O. W.

GANDHI DAY INCIDENT AT CHOWPATTY

Dr. Nunan And Sergeant Rimmer Charged With Assault.

Dr. Amarnath Arya, otherise known as Dr. W. H. R. Murray filed a complaint on Monday morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate in the Girgaum Court charging Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, with insult and assault and Police Sergeant Rimmer of Bombay City Police with causing voluntary hurt.

A complaint was also filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman in the same court charging Sergeant Rimmer with assault

It will be recalled that both the complainants were presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday who ordered the complaint to record their complaints in the Girgaum Police Court.

On Monday both Dr. Murray and Mr. Horniman were present in the Girgaum Courut and Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for them.

The Magistrate first took the complaint of Dr. Murray against Dr. Nunan. The complainant was asked by the Magistrate in what capacity he was present on the Chaupatty Sands on last Wednesday.

Dr. Murray:—I was there in the capacity of a jourunalist along with Mr. Horniman.

Magistrate:—Where were you standing?

Dr. Murray:—I was standing on the Sands near the footpath.

Magistrate:—That is the place where the banned meeting was being held.

Dr. Murray:—No. It was at a considerable distance from the place where the meeting was being held.

Magistrate:—Do you know in what capacity Dr. Nunan was present there?

Dr. Murray:—I did not know till then that he was Dr. Nunan. I took him to be a civilian officer.

Here the Magistrate suggested that Dr. Nunan was present there as a public servant and the complainant must under Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code get Government sanction to prosecute him.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai counsel for the complainant submitted that Dr. Nunan was not present on that occasion in the capacity of Police Surgeon. As Police Surgeon he had no business to be there. His services in that capacity were not requisitioned. He was present as an Ambulance man and there was evidence to prove that.

Mr. B. T. Desai further submitted that he had cross-examined Dr. Nunan on several occasions and in his evidence before the Coroner he had admitted that on the occasion of the Tilak Day procession and the Garhwal Day he was present as an Ambulance man supervising the work of the St. John's Ambulance Association of which he was the head.

Magistrate:—Can you produce certified copies of that evidence?

Mr. Desai:—Yes. I can bring them to-morrow or the day after.

Magistrate postponed further hearing of the complaint till Tuesday November 12.

In Dr. Murray's complaint against Sergeant Rimmer as also Mr. B. G. Horniman's complaint against the same man the Magistrate directed that a notice should be issued against the accused.

"ASSISTING" THE ACTIVITES OF UNLAWFUL BODIES.

Police And Press Stand On Equal Footing.

ABSURDITY OF POLICE COMMISSIONER'S WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

Commenting on the warning issued by the Bombay Police Commissioner, the "Hindu" writes:—

Apparently, the new Commissioner of Police in Bombay does not propose to do things by halves. With the expiry of the Press Ordinance, he seems to feel that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 is an even more effective instrument to put down the Press in Bombay that dare to publish news of the activities of the "unlawful associations" under the Congress or other organisations there. As the Bombay correspondent of the local Anglo-Indian paper has pointed out in this connection, the Anglo-Indian Press have by no means been behind-hand of other papers in the publication of civil disobedience or othtr news connected with the national movement; and this the Press of every variety in India have uniformly and invariably done in the performance of their primary duty to the country and to the public, of giving faithful accounts according to their lights, of happenings of public interest The Commissioner of Police in Bombay holds that the Unlawful Associations Act of 1908 imposes on the Press the duty of suppressing news connected with the activities of associations which by executive fiat are declared unlawful. We wonder whether he would consider the report of an unlawful body's procession or other function which is necessarily disclosed say, by the publication of the exploits of the police in putting them down, will also come under his definition of "assisting" the activities of unlawful bodies. Indeed, it may even be contended on this fantastic reasoning that as police action in forcibly removing flags or taking possession of buildings has led to repetition of such acts on the part of members of such bodies the police also, in this sense, may be said to be "assisting" in the activities of these unlawful bodies. We do hope the Commissioner will reflect on the absurdity of his latest warning and act with greater regard to the rights and responsibilities of the Press.

Blocking The Only Safety-Valve.

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Writing under the Caption "Bombay's latest," the "Hindustan Times" says:—

After having considered it prudent not to get into an awkward situation by taking action under the Press Ordinance at Bombay, the police are now reported to have resolved upon handling the city's newspapers in a manner that is neither likely to achieve its object nor heighten their own reputation for sanity. The ninth Ordinance has apparently given what they consider a loophole. They now seem to have planned to bring the press of the country under the new Ordinance. The whole thing appears so exceedingly simple and Mr. Wilson, we have no doubt, will be wondering at his own magnanimity in letting the Bombay papers continue in their present campaign so far. A little further extension of the order and life would become almost impossible in Bombay. Owners of retail provision shops that supply the daily requirements of customers who may belong to the Congress can be hauled up and not only prevented from selling provisions to them; and vegetable sellers can be arrested when they supply vegetables to these members of illegal organisations. The wholesalers who supply goods to these retail provision vendors and the villagers who grow vegetables for the Bombay market will be quite as responsible for letting the Congressmen live and carry on their agitation. Absurdity cannot go further.

How, the police propose to act it their warning is disregarded is obvious. They will not hesitate, to declare that the newspapers themselves are aiding and abetting an illegal organisation and to forfeit the presses and other property belonging to them under the new Ordinance which has given them powers wide enough to forfeit anything and everything. And during the time this excellent decision is being put into effect, the victims are expected to sit with folded hands and mope. Mr. Wilson ought to be aware that there are such institutions as the High Courts which can sit in judgment over acts of the executive done under cover of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Ordinance. Supposing even that the High Courts hold that the action of the executive is justified, what will be the effect of the new development? Discontent in the land will be driven underground. With the safety-valves of the platform and the Press tightly plugged, the result can be easily imagined.

This move is proof positive of the utter demoralisation of officialdom in the face of popular insistance upon their rights.

DICTATOR OF KARNATAK ARRESTED.

Picketing Ordinance Extended To Ankola.

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Nov. 10

Sjt. Hanamantrao Koujalgi, Dictator, Karnatak was arrested here last night on a Khanapur warrant under Section 117 and immediately taken to Belgaum.

Twenty-one Satyagrahis of Kittur in Belgaum District out of 31, against whom there were warrants, were arrested yesterday at Kittur. Picketing ordinance had been extended to Ankola and, 4 volunteers were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous and Rs. 20 fine, in default one month more.

"SIRDAR" SUFFERING FROM 'FLU

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Journey From Allahabad Postponed.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

Both Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Sjt. Mahadev Desai, since their arrival in Allahabad have been suffering from a mild attack of influenza and are not likely to be able to leave here to-day as expected. —A. P.

Britain Recognises Brazilian Government.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.

New York.—A message from Rio De Janeuro says that Britain has recognised the Brazilian Government.—Reuter.

WOES OF WANHALLI.

—:o:—

DHARWAR, Nov. 8.

The Wanalli village (in Dharwar Dt.) had a very poor crop last season and consequently the villagers prayed for a suspension of the assessment for last year. The assessment is usually paid in two instalments. The Collector and Commissioner, came to the conclusion that they should pay half the assessment this year, the other half to be suspended. They required three months to come to this conclusion. It is well-known that this time of the year being an off-season the rayats are obliged to borrow money even for the seeds. The total assessment of the village comes to about Rs. 6,000 to be paid to the Government. A loyal league is formed with the cooperation of the Jahagirdars of Hebballi and the people are asked to be loyal to the Government.

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